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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA METROPOLITAN
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Management Action Summary

MARCH, 1986

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FORWARD

I wish to express my gratitude to everyone who has contributed their time and effort to working on what was first called the Escondido Project and now is administered as the Southern California Metropolitan Project Area. We have seen a very positive working relationship develop among various Federal agencies, local government and numerous private citizens. This working relationship has been paramount in the development of this management action summary. Recommendations for the future use and disposition of numerous public lands scattered throughout the most populous area in the United States has been made with full public involvement.

As we proceed to implement numerous actions which will affect individual tracts of public and private lands, we will continue to conduct on-the-ground field work and involve interested persons in the review process. Each year, for the duration of the project, an annual summary will be released and mailed to our list of interested parties.

If you have comments, helpful suggestions or additions to this document, please write us at 1695 Spruce Street, Riverside, California 92507. Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,



Russell Kaldenberg
Project Area Manager

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
150 COOLWATER LANE
BARSTOW, CA 92311

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
METROPOLITAN PROJECT AREA
MANAGEMENT ACTION SUMMARY

SECTION ONE
OVERVIEW OF PROJECT AREA

INTRODUCTION

The Southern California Metropolitan Project Area (Metro) includes those portions of the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) California Desert District which lie outside of the California Desert Conservation Area (maps 1, 2, and 3). The Bureau administers approximately 200,000 acres of public lands in this area, which includes all or portions of Los Angeles and Orange Counties, as well as the western portions of Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties. The majority of the public land, approximately 110,000 acres, is within San Diego County.

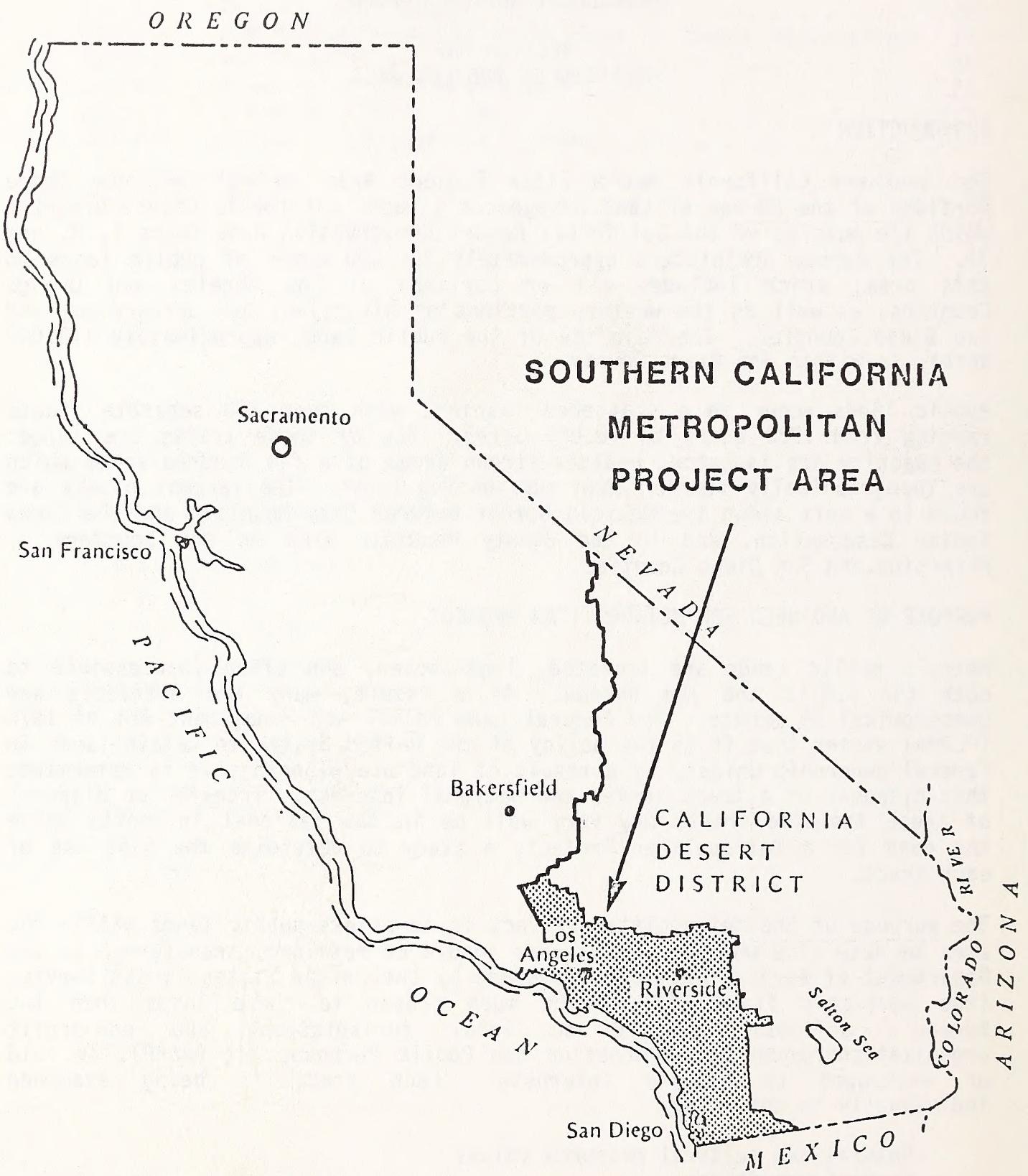
Public lands occur in a scattered fashion, with over 300 separate tracts ranging from .020 acres to 18,000 acres. Few of these tracts are large: the majority are isolated, boulder-strewn areas of a few hundred acres which are topographically steeper than surrounding lands. The largest blocks are found in a belt along the Mexican border between Otay Mountain and the Campo Indian Reservation, and in the Beauty Mountain area on the boundary of Riverside and San Diego Counties.

PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR METROPOLITAN PROJECT

Metro's public lands are isolated, land-locked, and often inaccessible to both the public and the Bureau. As a result, many are difficult and uneconomical to manage. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) states that it is the policy of the United States to retain lands in Federal ownership unless, as a result of land use planning, it is determined that disposal of a tract serves the national interest. Transfer or disposal of these isolated tracts may very well be in the national interest; hence the need for a Metropolitan Project, a study to determine the best use of each tract.

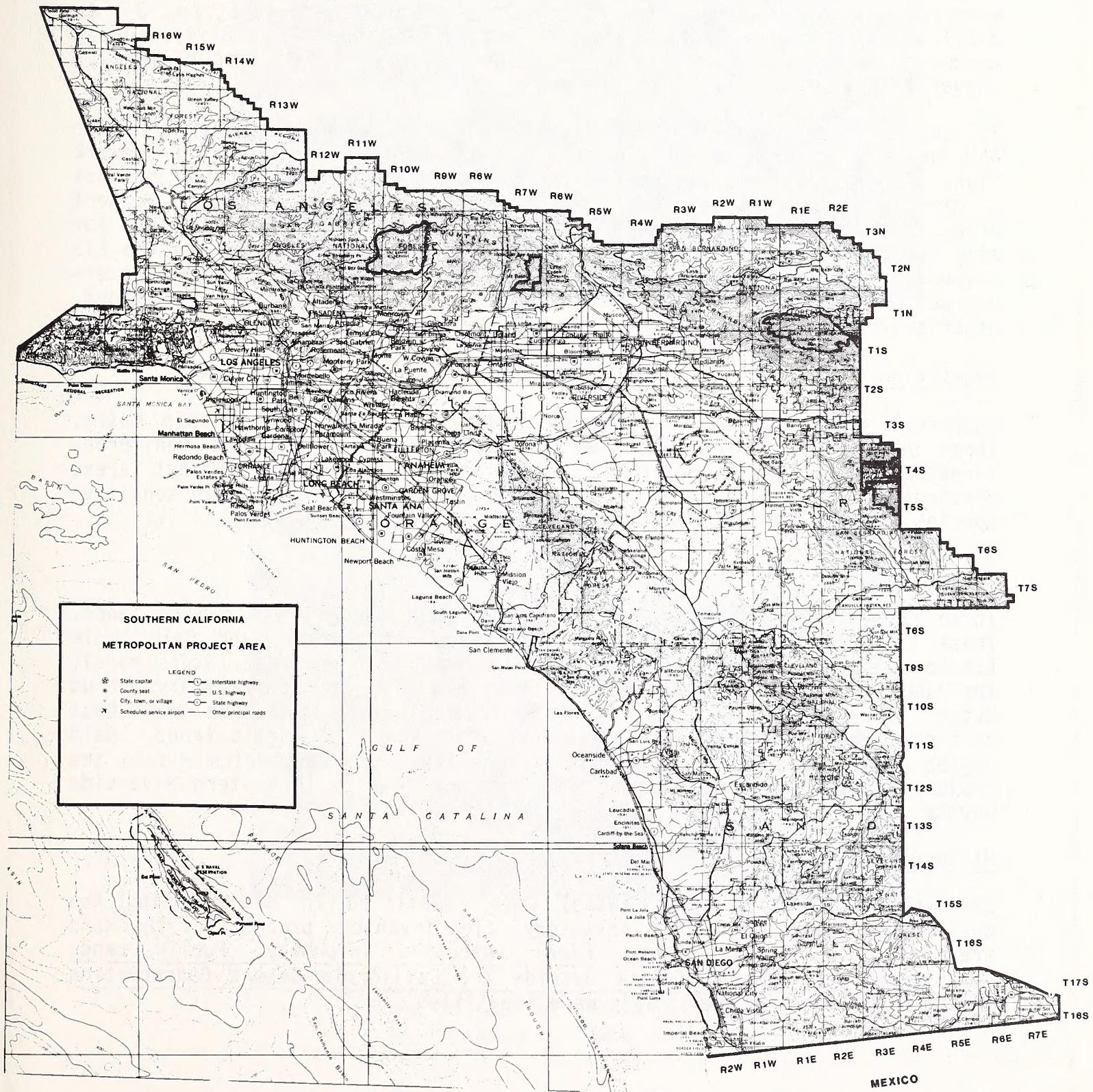
The purpose of the Metropolitan Project is to assess public lands within the area to determine whether these lands should be retained, transferred to the Department of Agriculture for management by the United States Forest Service (the Service's field offices are much closer to these lands than the Bureau's offices), granted to local jurisdictions and non-profit organizations under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP), or sold or exchanged to private interests. Each tract is being examined individually to determine:

- Natural and cultural resource values
- Current conditions
- Existing access
- Surrounding land use
- Conformance with local land use plans
- Potential future uses
- Encumbrances (mining claims, etc)



MAP 1 - Location of Project Area

R19W R18W R17W



Working closely with the public, local and Federal jurisdictions, the Bureau can then determine the best future use of these lands.

SUMMARY OF RESOURCE VALUES

An overview of Metro's natural resource values is given below. More detailed discussions have been prepared for 1984's Supplemental Draft Western Counties Wilderness Environmental Impact Statement (EIS; pp. 3-1 to 3-21) and 1983's Otay Draft Livestock Grazing EIS (pp 3-1 to 3-14). These documents describe resource values on approximately 50,000 acres of Metro's larger tracts, primarily in San Diego County.

Systematic inventories of resource values in the area were performed by the BLM in 1975 in conjunction with the Escondido-Border Management Framework Plan. This analysis focused on San Diego County and on the eastern portions of the county such as BLM McCain Valley area, outside of the Metro Project Area. Additional information for selected parcels has been acquired for site specific EIS's such as the Western Counties Wilderness EIS and the EIS proposal for the Arizona Power System/San Diego Gas and Electric Interconnection Project and project specific EA's for a variety of actions. Other sources of information are cited in each of those documents.

Vegetation

Chaparral vegetation types cover most of the public lands within Metro. These are isolated grasslands, woodlands, riparian areas, and coniferous forests. Many sensitive plant species occur within the project area, particularly on Otay Mountain in San Diego County. Over two dozen sensitive species occur on Otay Mountain, including the Tecate Cypress.

Wildlife

Three Federal and/or State listed species occur on or near public lands. These include the Least Bell's Vireo (State endangered), and Bald Eagle (State and Federal endangered) and the Stephen's Kangaroo Rat (State rare). The Least Bell's Vireo is found in scattered riparian habitats throughout Metro. None of the 34 extant breeding populations listed in the Least Bell's Vireo Draft Recovery Plan (Wilbur 1980) occur on public lands. Bald eagles are uncommon winter visitors to the lakes and reservoirs within the Project area. Stephen's Kangaroo Rat occurs primarily in western Riverside County.

Wilderness

Six wilderness study areas (WSAs) were identified in Metro during the Bureau's statewide wilderness inventory. The inventory process and the WSAs are described in Wilderness: Final Intensive Inventory, Public Lands Administered by BLM California Outside the California Desert Conservation Area (1979). The following WSAs were identified:



**Wilderness Values on A Category Lands
in San Diego County**



**Upper Reaches of O'Neil Canyon in
the Otay Mountain Area**

Combs Peak	(71 acres)
Agua Tibia	(360 acres)
Beauty Mountain	(11,342 acres)
Hauser Mountain	(5,489 acres)
Western Otay Mtn	(5,750 acres)
Southern Otay Mtn	(7,940 acres)

Subsequent to BLM California's Final Intensive Inventory (1979), the California Park and Recreation Commission established the Anza Borrego Desert State Wilderness from the Sheep Canyon Roadless Area. Combs Peak is not contiguous to the designated State Wilderness and is too small to qualify on its own as an addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. It was reinventoried as a non-WSA under Federal Register Notice on July 1, 1982.

The five remaining WSAs will be transferred to the Cleveland National Forest. However, BLM will retain responsibility for completing the wilderness study of these five areas. Provisions of the Bureau's Interim Management Policy will continue to apply to the five WSAs. Any areas designated by Congress as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System would retain that designation under Forest Service management.

Cultural Resources

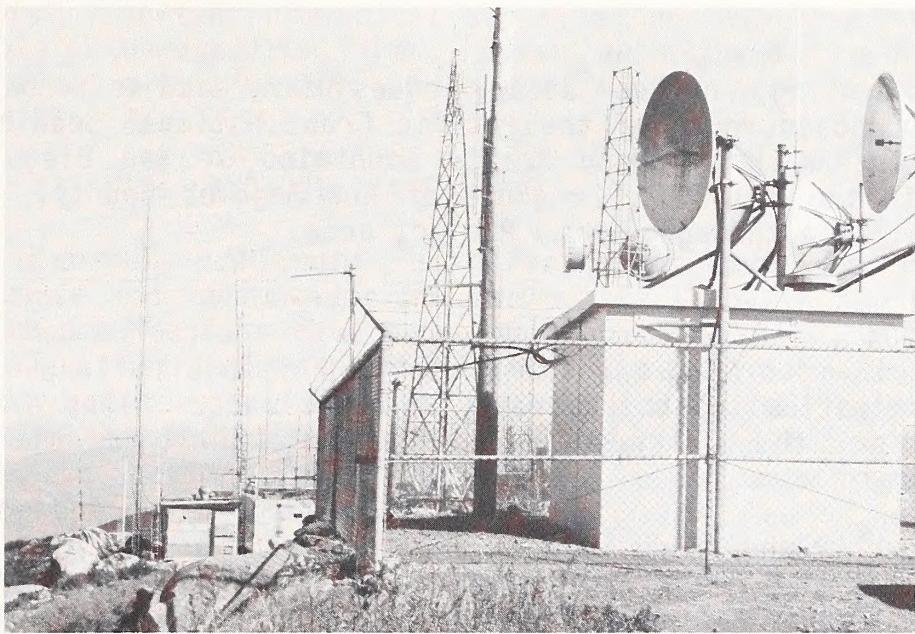
Several dozen historic and prehistoric sites have been recorded on the public lands within the project area. Most of these sites are located on Category A and B lands. During our systematic inventories for various actions only two archaeological sites were located, and neither of them were qualified for the National Register of Historic Places. One known National Register eligible site exists. It is the sacred Mt. Kuchama near the Mexican border. That site would be administered as a part of the Cleveland National Forest.

Livestock Grazing

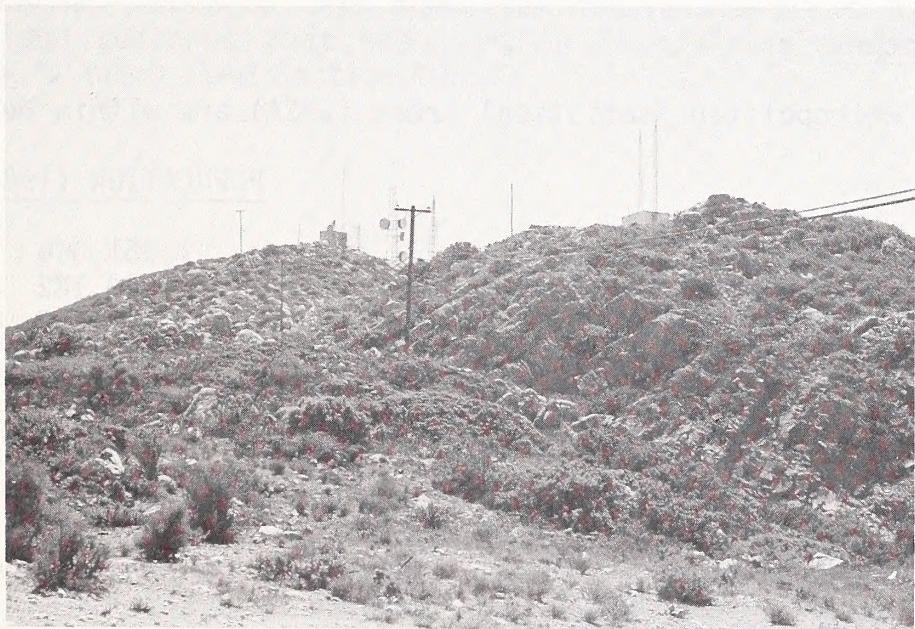
There are twenty-five livestock grazing allotments presently or recently under BLM administration within Metro. The 50,748 acres within the allotments provide the approximately 800 cattle and 600 sheep with 4078 animal unit months of forage. The livestock grazing program is discussed in more detail below under Management Actions to Date, Otay Livestock Grazing EIS.

Fire Management

A moderately heavy buildup of fuels has occurred in many areas (such as near Beauty and Hauser Mountains) due to the absence of fire in recent years. Otay Mountain is one of the highest fire danger areas in the nation. The international fuelbreak crosses several of the larger tracts of public land along the border, including Otay Mountain. The California Department of Forestry (CDF) is under contract to BLM and has been responsible for pre and post-suppression fire management activities in most areas for a number of years.



**Communications Site on Otay Mountain, San
Diego County. Category A lands.**



Recreation

Some hiking, hunting, nature study, equestrian, and off-road vehicle use occurs. The proposed route of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail crosses public lands in the Hauser and Beauty Mountains of San Diego and Riverside Counties and in the Agua Dulce regions of Los Angeles County. Dispersed area camping is available throughout the Project area.

Minerals

To date, 191 mining claims have been recorded on public lands in Metro. The greatest concentration is in the Beauty Mountain area. Plans of operation have not been filed for these claims, as most of the activity on the claims is just mineral assessment work.

One hundred seventy-one producing oil and gas wells are located in Los Angeles and Riverside Counties. These produce a royalty to the United States in excess of \$2 million per year.

Several high quality (common variety sand and gravel) resources are found in the Santa Ana River area of San Bernardino County and in the Saugus-Newhall region of Los Angeles County. These common variety materials are sold in a competitive auction when the demand exceeds 100,000 tons or directly if less than that.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC VALUES

Population Centers

Four Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) are within Metro:

<u>SMSA</u>	<u>POPULATION (1980)</u>
San Diego	1,861,846
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	1,558,182
Los Angeles-Long Beach	7,477,503
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	1,932,709

Indian Reservations

There are seventeen Indian reservations in San Diego County (see Table 1). Seven are bordered by one or more tracts of public lands. These are the Rincon, La Jolla, Santa Ysabel, Pala, Barona, Campo, and La Posta reservations. In Riverside County, five reservations are bounded by public domain: the Morongo, Soboba, Ramona, Cahuilla (Terwilliger), and Pechanga.

National Security

Much of the area's public land lies adjacent to or near the International border. The Border Patrol is active in these parcels in search of undocumented aliens.

There are several important communications sites on Otay Mountain. They are highly vulnerable to damage from fires. Given the extreme fire hazard on Otay Mountain, the sites are dependent on an active fire pre-suppression program for their security.

RELATIONSHIP TO EXISTING LAND USE PLANS

The 1975 Escondido-Border Planning Unit Management Framework Plan provided management guidance and recommendations for public lands in San Diego County. Many of these recommendations have been implemented as a primary goal of the Southern California Metropolitan Project Area. Lands outside of San Diego County have not had a specific land use plan conducted on them but have received attention through public meetings, hearings, and documents associated with site specific actions; the latter have been consistent with local planning constraints.

Public lands have been considered by regional County land use plans. The San Diego County plan has classified public lands as Open Space. Within Los Angeles County, lands are classified as both Open Space and Rural Residential. Riverside County classifies its public lands as Rural Residential. The 1.35 acres within Orange County is classified Open Space. Within San Bernardino County, a Semi-Urban classification applies; this is essentially the same as Rural Residential in the other counties.

In 1981, the San Diego County Board of Supervisors directed the County Planning Department to form a committee to assist the BLM with land disposal in the county. BLM has met with this committee intermittently since then. The committee provided guidance that was used in classifying public lands into categories A, B, C and D (see Section Two).

SECTION TWO PROPOSED MANAGEMENT ACTION

The goal of the Metropolitan Project is to determine the ultimate disposition of all tracts of public land within the BLM's California Desert District lying outside the California Desert Conservation Area. To accomplish this, each tract has been placed into one of four management categories:

- 1) Category A: Lands which meet the characteristics of the National Forest System.
- 2) Category B: Lands which do not necessarily meet the characteristics of the National Forest System, but which may be suitable for transfer to the USFS after further study.
- 3) Category C: Lands potentially suitable for land sales and exchanges.
- 4) Category D: Lands not meeting the requirements for Categories A and B which cannot be sold or exchanged due to encumbrances such as valid mining claims, utility sites or freeway rights of way.

The process through which the category for each tract was assigned was referred to as the Land Sort program. Each of the management categories are described in detail below (see Table 1). The Interagency Transfer Program Map (in back pocket) indicates the category into which each tract falls. In addition, local jurisdictions and non-profit organizations have applied for about 30,000 acres of these lands under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926. Those areas are also indicated on the map.

CATEGORY A

The United States Forest Service (USFS) has determined that these lands meet the characteristics of the National Forest System. These lands also meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Does the tract border one of the three National Forests in the project area?
- Is the tract a large block of land near a Forest Service Office?
- Is the tract a Wilderness Study Area?
- Are unique natural or cultural values present?
- Does the proposed route of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail cross the tract?
- Has there been a high level of public interest in the tract, due to, for example, an urban location or a unique history?
- Is the tract withdrawn for use by another agency, but is likely to return to BLM jurisdiction within three years?

Most Category A lands are near the Cleveland National Forest. However, there are some tracts near the San Bernardino and Angeles Forests.

TABLE 1
MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES (Ac.)

County	A	B	C	D	Total
Los Angeles	1,200.43	1,126.41	5,386.09	3,727.58	11,440.51
Orange			1.35		1.35
Riverside	20,777.88	5,219.38	14,668.49	4,111.50	44,777.25
San Bernardino			459.09	1,160.00	1,619.09
San Diego	44,782.86	13,812.16	17,378.76	13,093.98	89,067.76
Totals	66,761.17	20,157.95	37,893.78	22,093.06	146,905.96

Withdrawn lands (Ac) - 160,523.87

R&PP Patented lands (Ac) - 15,523.28

Subtotal 322,953.11

Mineral Estate Lands (Ac.)

Los Angeles County - 19,379.08
 Riverside County - 37,072.02
 San Bernardino County - 799.91
 San Diego County - 62,229.78

Subtotal 119,480.79

GRAND TOTAL 442,433.90



Category B lands in San Diego County proposed for exchange
to benefit the consolidation of the Otay Mountain Wilderness
Study Area.



Area to be consolidated through
exchange of the above parcel.

CATEGORY B

These tracts, while near a National Forest, are more remote from a Forest Service office than Category A lands, and would be more difficult to manage. In general, they do not border National Forest lands. They are usually smaller than Category A tracts; they are seldom as large as 5,000 acres and are as small as 40. However, Category B tracts can be managed: the lands are scattered, but in larger blocks, and access is generally available.

Although Category B lands do not necessarily meet the characteristics of the National Forest System, there are reasons to consider them for transfer to one of the Forests. For example, many tracts contain steep, rugged hills which provide "viewsheds" for local towns. Many tracts could serve as an exchange base, to be traded to obtain parcels closer to one of the Forests, or within the CDCA. Sensitive resources, including cultural values, are expected to be present on many tracts, precluding their disposal.

These tracts will be administered by the Forest Service. Category B lands are near both the Cleveland and the Angeles National Forests. Those near the Cleveland are located between Hauser and Otay Mountain. Those near the Angeles are on the desert side of the San Gabriel Mountains; they are within the CDCA.

CATEGORY C

These lands are located in areas that would be difficult for either the Forest Service or the BLM to manage. They are generally in relatively urbanized areas. Local plan designations are frequently for low density home sites or for agricultural estates. Most tracts are smaller than 640 acres, and have a relatively high land value.

Category C provides the land base for the land sales and exchange programs to benefit both the Forest Service and the Bureau. These tracts will also be available for future R&PP applications.

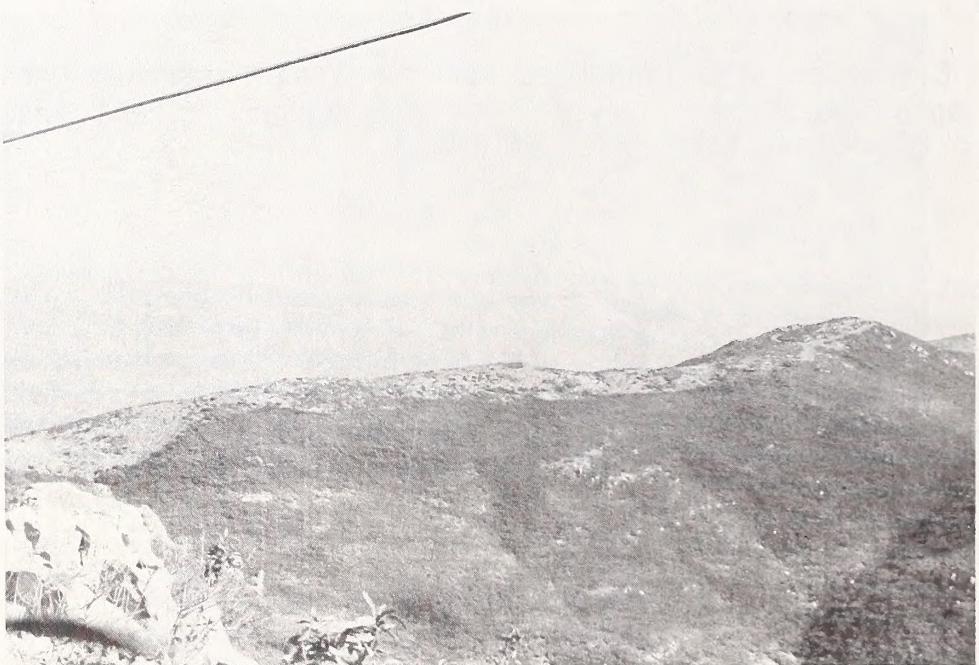
CATEGORY D

It is not always possible to sell or exchange public lands. Many tracts contain hydrocarbon leases, producing oil and gas wells, Congressional withdrawals for water recharge, mining claims, sensitive plants and animals, important cultural values, Native American religious or traditional locations, and communications sites. Category D consists of lands which are encumbered, but which do not qualify as either Category A or B. Such lands will remain in Federal ownership.

Who will
manage?



Lyons Peak and the Mother Grundy Area in
San Diego County. Category B lands.





**Category D lands in Los Angeles County
on the shore of Castaic Lake**

SECTION THREE
MANAGEMENT ACTION TO DATE

A number of specific programs have been and are being carried out in this area. These include the processing of applications made under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, the land sales program, a tract by tract analysis of all public lands within Metro, the preparation of the Otay Livestock Grazing and the Western Counties Wilderness EISs, and the ongoing coordination between BLM and local jurisdictions. Each has been alluded to earlier in this document; each will be discussed in detail below.

LAND TRANSFER AND DISPOSALS

Recreation and Public Purpose Act Applications

Prior to the meeting between BLM and the Forest Service on November 15, 1982, letters were mailed to hundreds of municipalities and special districts in southern California, requesting that they participate in the Secretary of the Interior's Good Neighbor program. This program proposes to transfer ownership of public lands to local jurisdictions for community expansion needs (including urban and suburban recreation areas). The implementation mechanism for this program is the Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926. Nearly thirty governing jurisdictions and non-profit entities originally responded to BLM's solicitation. After discussion and clarification of the program, twenty-seven organizations formally submitted proposals (see Table 2 and 3).

To this date twelve of the thirty-one proposals for transfer of land have been consummated (see Table 3). Seven applications were rejected. Over 16,600 acres were transferred from BLM jurisdiction to local units of government and non-profit organizations. The remaining applications will be processed and finalized in fiscal year 1986. Over 11,000 acres of land are still being processed. Should an application be rejected, it will be classified into one of the four management categories. For example, the larger tracts contiguous to the Cleveland National Forest would become Category A lands.

The R&PP Program is a part of the implementation of the 1975 Escondido-Border Management Framework Plan. Two examples make this particularly evident. The first example involves Woodson, Rock Haven, and Iron Mountains. The San Diego County Comprehensive Planning Organization recommended that these mountains be kept in some form of government ownership to provide opportunities for hiking, sightseeing, and picnicking. The MFP proposed that BLM acquire the eastern slope of Mt. Woodson to meet this objective. BLM will not acquire this area. However, through the R&PP program, the Bureau has met the MFP goals by transferring the public lands in the area to the City of Poway for recreational use.

The second example involves Rodriguez Mountain. The MFP proposed that Rodriguez Mountain be developed for its recreational and wildlife values. The County of San Diego recently applied for this tract as the Valley Center/Hellhole Canyon Regional Park. The land was leased to the county for a 25-year period in September 1984.

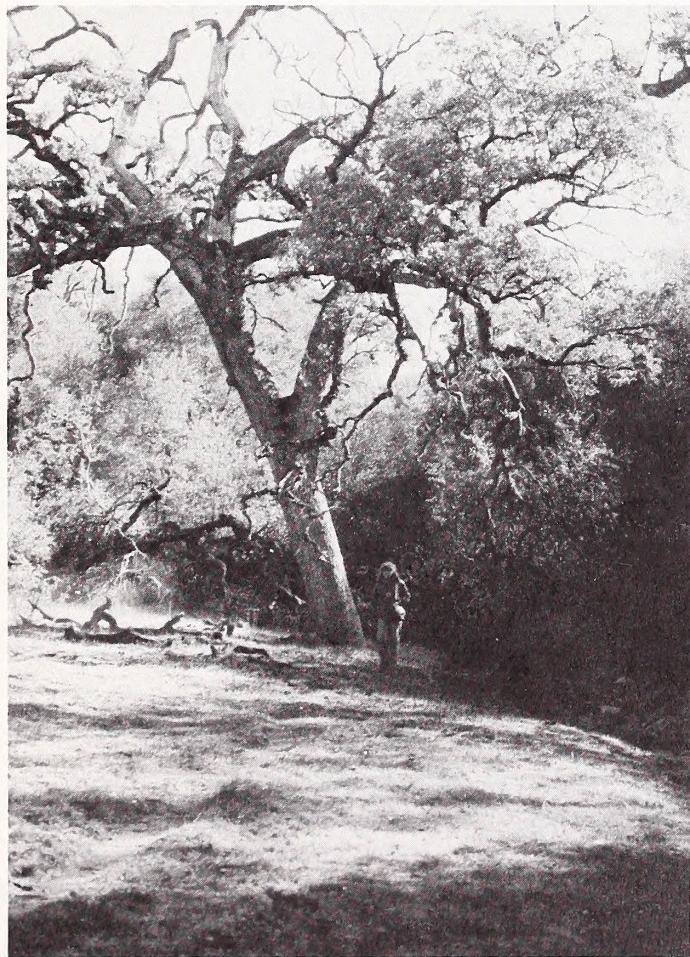
TABLE 2
RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSES ACT APPLICANTS

County	Applicant	Purpose	Acreage	Pending	Issued	Not Issued
A. Los Angeles	1. State of California Dept. of Parks & Rec.	Hungry Valley OHV Area	3,543.54		X	
	2. State of California Dept. of Parks & Rec.		560.00		X	
	3. State of California Dept. of Water Res.	Castaic Lake Rec. Area	611.06		X	
	4. County of Orange	Roadside Rest Neighborhood Park	1.35		X	
	5. Cottonwood County Council		640.00		X	
	6. The Nature Conservancy	Dorland Nature Preserve	80.00		X	
	7. U.C. System	Natural Preserve System	40.00		X	
	8. Canyon Lake Property Owners Assoc.	Private Recreational Facility	640.00		X	
	9. Lake Elsinor Parks Dept.	OHV Recreation Alberhill Site	360.00		X	
	10. Riverside Co. Parks Dept.	Lake Skinner Park	160.00		X	
	11. Lake Elsinor Parks Dept.	California Native Plant Park	520.00		X	
	12. San Clemente Aerospace Museum Site	Outdoor Museum	40.00		X	
	13. County of San Diego Dept. of Parks & Rec.	Regional Park System	6,400.00		X	
	14. County of San Diego Dept. of Parks & Rec.	Regional Park System Expansion	6,510.90		X	
	15. San Diego State Univ.	Sky Oaks Chaparral Study Center	1,150.00		X	

TABLE 2
RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSES ACT APPLICANTS



Category C land transferred to the Ecosystems Research Group, San Diego State University.



Category C lands proposed to be transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

TABLE 3
R&PP Patented Lands

	<u>Acres</u>
1. <u>Los Angeles County</u>	3,908.00
2. <u>Riverside County</u>	7,698.91
	640.00
	320.00
	602.80
	160.00
3. <u>San Diego County</u>	1,633.57
4. <u>San Bernardino County</u>	<u>560.00</u>
	15,523.28

Public Land Sales

Nearly 10,000 acres have been identified as potential sales parcels due to their isolation from large blocks of public land. In FY 84 the Bureau sold six hundred and eighty acres for over \$800,000. During FY 85 an additional 5,000 acres were sold for over \$3.7 million dollars. FY 86 began with an over the counter sale which netted \$900,000 by the sale of nearly 1,000 acres.

In fiscal years 1986 and 1987, exchanges will take precedent over public land sales programs except where sales will resolve problems such as unauthorized uses or will dispose of small, remote parcels which have limited or no exchange value.

All actions were completed with thorough, complete environmental documentation and public participation.

Exchanges

To date two exchanges have been completed which benefit public land use. One 80 acre parcel was exchanged for 600 acres in Tehama County and 500 acres in McCain Valley of San Diego County. Another 80 acre parcel in San Diego County was exchanged for additional lands along the Sacramento River and a few acres in McCain Valley. Additional exchanges are in progress which will consolidate lands in Otay Mountain and increase BLM's Bighorn Sheep Habitat in McCain Valley.

Indian Reservations

Since September 1984, a series of meetings have occurred among the United States Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, several Congressional delegations, local Indian Reservation representatives, the Department of Interior Solicitor's Office, and California Indian Legal Services to identify parcels which the various reservations may desire to annex to their reservations in trust to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and a method by which this can occur (Table 4).

Besides the twelve contiguous reservations, the smallest reservation in California (Jamul, in San Diego County) has expressed interest in an 80-acre parcel approximately one mile from their 5-acre reservation. This transfer would have to occur through the Bureau's competitive sale authority or through legislative action.

Special legislation was introduced into the House of Representatives in September 1985 which would accomplish this transfer of lands.

Withdrawn Lands

Nearly 160,000 acres of public land within the project area have been retracted from some of the land use rules and regulations which govern much of the public lands. These lands are primarily used for military reservations. However, much of the acreage is also used or proposed to be used by water districts, the Federal Energy and Regulatory Commission, and the Bureau of Reclamation, for use as communication sites, water reserves, or as water recharge basins.

TABLE 4
BLM Administered Land Contiguous to Indian Reservations

<u>County</u>	<u>Reservation</u>	<u>Tracts</u>	<u>Acres</u>
<u>Category</u>			
A. Los Angeles	0	0	0
B. Orange	0	0	0
C. Riverside	1. Cahuilla C (Terwilliger) C 2. Morongo C 3. Pechanga C 4. Ramona A 5. Soboba C <u>840.00</u> A	2 3 1 2 2	612.01 120.00 303.05 240.32 40.00 <u>840.00</u>
	SUBTOTAL.		2,155.38
D. San Diego	6. Barona A 7. Campo C 8. La Jolla C 9. La Posta C 10. Pala D 11. Rincon C 12. Santa Ysabel C <u>880.00</u> C	6 4 2 1 1 2 1	160.00 (1) 698.13 (5) 4,090.31 377.65 44.20 696.86 337.86 <u>880.00</u> SUBTOTAL
E. San Bernardino	0	0	0
	TOTAL		9,440.39



Typical Category C land parcel in San Diego County.
The parcel contains 1.71 acres in Pauma Valley.
Appraised value in 1985 was \$35,000.



TABLE 5
Withdrawals

1.	Army	Military Purposes	17S	3W	SB	1,460.00
2.	Army	Military Reserve	5S	13W	SB	37.00
3.	Army	Public Purposes	5S	13W	SB	2.00
4.	BIA	Aid of Legislation	10S	IW	SB	320.00
5.	BLM	Admin. Site	4N	13W	SB	120.00
6.	BLM	PWR	1N	8W	SB	6,025.76
7.	BLM	R&PP CL	5S	1E	SB	320.00
8.	BLM	R&PP CL	5S	5W	SB	360.00
17.	CG	Lighthouse	8S	21W	SB	54.50
18.	FAA	Air Navigation Site	1S	22E	SB	160.00
19.	FERC	Power Project	11S	1W	SB	1,961.70
20.	FERC	Power Project	5N	9W	SB	4.10
21.	USFS	Admin. Site	4N	14W	SB	20.00
22.	USFS	Recreation Site	6N	23W	SB	100.00
23.	USFS	Recreation Site	5N	16W	SB	2,134.71
24.	GS	Dam or Resvr. Site	1N	8W	SB	31,750.91
25.	GS	Gaging Station	12S	2E	SB	40.00
26.	Navv	Agency Purposes	17S	4W	SB	75.00
27.	IBWC	Mexican Boundary	18S	2E	SB	731.95
28.	Navy	Agency Purposes	LOS	17W	SB	14,765.00
29.	Navy	Agency Purposes	14S	17W	SB	36,197.00
30.	Navy	Aviation Purposes	15S	18E	SB	110.00
31.	Navy	Military Purposes	9S	5W	SB	80.87
32.	Navy	Radio Facilities	17S	5E	SB	1,078.81
33.	Navy	Study/Research Area	17S	4W	SB	16.85
34.	Navy	Testing Area/Sta.	14S	1W	SB	1,714.86
35.	Navy	Training Ctr. Area	2N	9E	SB	200.00
36.	Navy	Training Ctr. Area	15S	2W	SB	40.00
37.	Navy	Training Ctr. Area	9S	4W	SB	1,586.00
38.	NPS	Admin. Site	17S	4W	SB	6.38
39.	PHS	Public Health Service	5S	13W	SB	6.00
40.		San Clemente Island				37,000.00
41.		Santa Ana River Wash, SBDO Co.				1,040.00
42.		Railroad Canyon, Riverside				1,110.00
43.		Fallbrook Naval W. Annex				2,228.00
44.		Norton Air Force Base				200.00
45.		Miramar Air Base				1,777.23
46.		La Posta Naval Withdrawal				1,153.00
47.		Ft. McArthur, LA County				39.00
48.		Miramar Annex				1,460.00
49.		Rincon Indian Reservation				320.00
51.	USFS	North Mountain, SBdo CO.				10,505.24
52.		Santa Margarita Withdrawal				2,212.00
						160,523.87

* CG: Coast Guard; FAA: Federal Aviation Administration; FERC: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; IBWC: International Boundary and Water Commission; NPS: National Park Service

The Bureau of Land Management maintains some form of jurisdiction over all of these lands, ranging from total jurisdiction over lands withdrawn from disposal for water recharge to managing the oil and gas leasing program on military reservations. Should the tracts of public land no longer be needed for the purpose for which they were withdrawn they could be returned to the full administrative jurisdiction of the BLM. These areas would be administered as public lands consistent with either A, B, C or D category of land use (see Table 5).

Color of Title

Due to the long history of large and mobile populations within suburban Southern California, problems occasionally occur regarding the titles or deed to private property. Several cases which require adjudicative action are presently being completed. Some of these involve boundary differences at the juncture of old Spanish Land Grants and cadastral survey points. Others involve cancelled homestead applications and fraudulent land sales from the latter part of the nineteenth century.

TABLE 6
Known Color of Title Cases

	Cases	Pending	Resolved
Los Angeles	2	1	1
Orange	-	-	-
Riverside	2	2	-
San Bernardino	1	1	-
San Diego	2	2	2
	7	6	3

WESTERN COUNTIES WILDERNESS EIS

Five tracts are being studied for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System: the Southern and Western Otay Mountain, Hauser Mountain, Beauty Mountain, and Agua Tibia wilderness study areas. There are three parts to this study:

- Wilderness study areas are identified
- An EIS is prepared to determine whether each candidate area should be recommended as suitable or non-suitable for wilderness designation
- Recommendations are submitted to Congress, which decides whether or not to designate an area as suitable

Until Congress acts, each WSA will be managed in accordance with the Bureau's Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review (December 12, 1979).

A draft EIS was published in June, 1982. The draft considered five alternatives, ranging from All Wilderness to No Wilderness, and three intermediate wilderness proposals. The impact analysis centered on six issues: wilderness, fire management, recreation, minerals, sensitive plants, and national security. The draft was released for a sixty-day public review, during which a public hearing was held. Thirty-one letters were received during the review period. Most letters supported the Bureau's proposed action, which recommended that 17,774 acres (out of total of 30,881 acres) be designated as suitable (Table 7).

However, the California Department of Forestry and San Diego Gas and Electric Company (SDG&E) were concerned that the Draft EIS failed to give adequate consideration to the potential fire hazard in this area, particularly on Otay Mountain (where SDG&E operates a number of crucial communications sites). Significant amounts of new information on both this and other issues needed to be included in the document; as a result, a Supplemental Draft EIS was prepared and released for a ninety-day public review in June, 1984. This document presented a new proposed action in addition to the new information, a proposal that recommended only 360 acres for wilderness designation.

Most of the fifty-eight comment letters received on the Supplemental Draft EIS opposed the new proposed action, instead strongly recommending that more wilderness be recommended suitable. The San Diego County Board of Supervisors and the City of San Diego were among those who requested that Otay Mountain in particular be recommended suitable. As a consequence, the two Otay WSAs were reconsidered in the fall of 1984. A new boundary recommending most of the Otay WSAs as suitable was developed. The boundary was reviewed in the field in November, 1984, with representatives of San Diego County, the City of San Diego, and the Forest Service; all present agreed with the Bureau's new proposed boundaries.

TABLE 7
Wilderness Study Areas
Suitability Recommendations

<u>Area</u>	<u>Nonsuitable Acres</u>	<u>Preliminary Suitable Acres</u>
Agua Tibia (CA-060-002)	0	360
Beauty Mountain (CA-060-020G)	11,342	0
Hauser Mountain (CA-060-027G)	5,489	0
Western Otay Mountain (CA-060-028)	1,440	4,310
Southern Otay Mountain (CA-060-028)	960	6,980
Total	19,231	11,650



**Category D land near Rodriguez Mountain, San Diego, County,
transferred to San Diego County Dept. of Parks and Recreation.**



The State of California formally reviewed the Bureau's new suitability recommendations early in 1985, and concurred with them by letter on April 2. The City of Chula Vista (near the base of Otay Mountain) was also requested to state their views on the concept of designated wilderness on Otay Mountain; by letter dated January 25, 1985, the city planning department expressed their support of wilderness designation.

The Bureau has submitted the revised Otay Mountain recommendation, together with a suitable recommendation for Agua Tibia and nonsuitable recommendations for Beauty and Houser Mountains, to the Bureau's Washington Office for ultimate submittal to the Congress as BLM's wilderness recommendations. The recommendations are listed in Table 5.

OTAY GRAZING EIS

The BLM is required by Natural Resources Defense Council versus Morton (1976) to prepare EISs on its livestock grazing programs throughout the eleven western states. The Otay Grazing EIS fulfilled that requirement for the Metropolitan Project Area.

Four alternatives were considered by the Draft EIS: the Proposed Action (No Action), Increased Grazing, Decreased Grazing, and No Grazing. No major issues were identified at any of four public meetings held on April 1981. The Draft EIS was released for a 45-day public review on February 11, 1983. Eleven comment letters were received. The Final EIS was released for a 30-day review in May, 1983.

A slightly modified version of the proposed action was adopted as BLM's final decision in the Otay Grazing EIS Area Range Program Summary, signed on July 27, 1984. This alternative was selected because it would best meet the area's social, economic and environmental needs. The other three alternatives considered would not fully meet BLM's objectives or would have unacceptable adverse impacts.

The BLM classified each of its Livestock Grazing allotments into one of three selective management categories. Each category specifies the intensity of grazing management for an allotment. The three categories are Class I (Improvement), Class M (Maintain) and Class C (Custodial) allotments.

Each of Metro's 28 grazing allotments (covering 55,370 acres) has been placed in one of these categories. The EIS identified six Class I and twenty-two Class C allotments.

Since the writing of the Final EIS, 16 of the 28 allotments area have passed out of BLM management. Thirteen of the 28 allotments have been transferred to the Cleveland National Forest. The Forest Service will use the Final EIS as the environmental guidance for managing these allotments. Two grazing leases were cancelled because of land transfer to Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. The lease for one Class I allotment, Tule Valley, was relinquished early in 1984 and has since been cancelled. A summary of all leases, and their future management, is presented in Tables 6 and 7.

TRACT BY TRACT ANALYSIS

Since June 1982, the Project Manager and selected specialists have visited each accessible parcel to assess its potential for disposal or retention. Information collected during these visits included access, geography, surrounding land use, service availability and encumbrances. Approximately 200 parcels were visited. They varied in size from less than one acres to the 18,000-acre Otay Mountain block. These visits were not intended to be detailed project inventories, however. Detailed inventory will be performed for actions such as land sales on a case-by-case basis.

A data form was completed on the accessible parcels to which a topographic map was attached. The form indicated the County Assessor's parcel number as well as the general plan status. Parcels which were inaccessible or were not locatable except by general vicinity were so noted. Many parcels could not be examined; either the terrain was too rough or private lands blocked entry to the public tract.

Encroachment was a problem on many tracts. These unauthorized uses included avocado orchards, horse corrals, garden plots, roads, apiary sites, mobile home pads and moderately expensive residences. Each suspected occurrence was so noted for future action before disposal actions are taken.

Los Angeles County was not completed due to the large number of oil and gas encumbrances on many of the tracts. Approximately eight-five percent of all tracts in the County contain leases or producing units. These restraints could prohibit disposal of the tracts.

TRESPASS

Residential Trespass

Numerous residential trespass cases have been identified and will be remedied by cooperative action between the occupant and the Bureau or through judicial procedures. These cases were begun in 1983 and will continue for several years, since many of them will be difficult to resolve.

Some of the residential trespasses are related to mining claims occupancy and may need mineral validity examinations to resolve the case. Others are unintentional encroachments which involve agricultural production, residential structures, and clouded titles related to faulty title searches or even fraudulent private land sales.

One occupancy trespass in Lakeside, San Diego County, was resolved to the satisfaction of the Government in 1984. It involved a judicial remedy since the occupants would not move from the public domain. The occupants were sentenced to three years in prison in a penalty phase of the trial.

Mineral Trespass

Two sand and gravel trespasses involving the unauthorized removal of more than 6 million tons of material have been discovered in Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties. Administrative resolutions have not been possible to date; therefore, both cases have been remanded to district Federal Court for a judicial remedy.

During the interim period sand and gravel sales have been suspended on the San Bernardino tract and are on-going in Los Angeles County until a resolution is handed down by the District Court.

While other unauthorized mineral removal may occur elsewhere within the project area it is unlikely than anything approaching the magnitude of the above exists.

SECTION FOUR IMPLEMENTATION

In 1982, the Bureau and the Forest Service developed and signed an Interagency Agreement designed to facilitate the transfer of lands identified for disposal in the Metro. The agreement stated that by June 30, 1982, both agencies were to identify public lands in the project area that were: (1) appropriate for state or local agency ownership under R&PP; (2) appropriate for transfer out of federal ownership under the exchange program; (3) appropriate for public sale; and (4) appropriate to retain in Federal ownership. At that time, the Forest Service would assume administrative authority of the lands until the lands were transferred. To this end, both agencies agreed to develop legislative proposals to transfer the lands to the Forest Service.

In October of the following year the BLM/USFS Escondido Project Implementation Plan was signed by both agencies. Its purpose was to serve as a supplement to the Interagency agreement and to provide operating procedures for daily management of lands identified for transfer to the Forest Service pending legislative action. The Implementation Plan identified land for retention under BLM jurisdiction (due to high mineral value) and assigned each of the remaining tracts into one of the four management categories (A, B, C, and D) discussed in Section Two.

On January 30, 1985, the Chief of the USFS and the Director of the BLM announced a nationwide program to realign jurisdiction boundaries on 30 to 35 million acres of public and national forest lands within the continental United States. The program, named Interchange, sets a target date for legislation to accomplish the major goals of the project by no later than September 30, 1987. No decisions on Interchange have been made at the present time, but should Interchange be approved, the entire Metropolitan Project Area could be implemented under its auspices. This might include combining the Metro legislative proposal with special legislation to be developed for Interchange. If Interchange is not approved, the BLM and the Forest Service will pursue separate legislation as outlined in the 1983 Implementation Plan.

Pending Congressional action, a transition organization will administer Metro. A final organizational unit will result from legislated action. Until Congress takes the necessary action to complete the process, BLM and the Forest Service will continue to manage the lands under present legislative authorities.

SECTION FIVE
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

INVITATION FOR COMMENTS AND TYPE OF RESPONSE

Beginning in the spring of 1982, the staff of the Metropolitan Area Project (then known as the Escondido Project) made contact with officials of the counties and incorporated cities within the study area. As a result, several applications were filed for R&PP leases for public parks, additions to communities, and other uses.

General public input began with discussion of the project at the Desert Advisory Council (DAC) meeting in June, 1982. A sub-committee of the DAC provided advice to the full council on the project. On December 9, 1982, the subcommittee held a day-long meeting at the Desert District Office in Riverside to hear applicants for R&PP leases.

A review of progress on the project was given at each DAC Council meeting through the rest of 1982 and the first half of 1983. These meetings were announced in the Federal register and in news releases throughout Southern California. Public comments were invited at each meeting. Updates of the program were also given in the California Desert District's Planning Newsletter which was distributed quarterly, starting in January, 1983, to a mailing list of about 6,400 persons.

Early in January 1983, a letter was sent to approximately 9,000 individuals and organizations inviting comments on three components of the Metropolitan Project: (1) transfer of BLM land to the National Forest system; (2) leasing of BLM land to public and non-profit agencies for recreation and other public uses; (3) sale of scattered parcels to the public through the asset management program. The letter also announced that three public hearings were scheduled for January 25, 26, and 27 in Riverside, San Diego, and Los Angeles. Although the deadline for written comments was February 2, comments were accepted until mid-February.

Seventy-three letters were received, and 63 persons spoke at the hearings. Most of the response came from Southern California, and the majority was from the project area. Written comments were almost entirely letters and postcards. There were no petitions and only one form letter sent by six individuals.

Geographic Origin of Responses

	Written Comments	Public Hearings
Project	41	46
Southern California	24	17
Northern California	5	0
Out-of-State	3	0
TOTAL	73	63

Respondents included individuals, organizations, governmental agencies, and businesses. A utility, an Indian tribe, and an elected official each offered one response. Respondents are listed in Table 9.

Type of Respondent

	Written Comments	Public Hearings	Total	Percent
Individuals	47	34	81	59
Organizations	12	16	28	21
Businesses	7	4	11	8
Government	6	7	13	10
Other	1	2	3	2
TOTAL	73	63	136	100

Summary of General Comments

Proposal 1: Transfer Public Land to Forest Service

There was general approval of the transfer of BLM lands to the Forest Service, though several respondents wanted assurance that the wilderness designation recommendations would remain intact and that the Forest Service would continue to manage the land for protection of natural resources. A few respondents felt that the Forest Service already had enough land, and that management of the land should remain with the BLM. There was particular concern about protection of Hauser Mountain, Otay Mountain and Tecate Peak.

Proposal 2: Lease Public Land For Recreation and Public Uses

The majority of respondents were in agreement with acquisition of lands by public agencies, as long as the use of the lands was for the public benefit. Definitions of the "public benefit" varied from letter to letter. Many favored recreational use of the land as parks, hiking trails, and open space. There was some opposition to granting R&PP permits to non-profit organizations, since they were not necessarily felt to represent the interests of the majority of the public.

Use of this land for off-road vehicle recreation was approved or disapproved by approximately equal proportions of the respondents. Several people and organizations opposed the enlargement of the Hungry Valley Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) Park. Others stated that OHV recreation was needed in the project area to avoid long trips to sites in the desert.

Several agencies wrote or gave testimony favoring their applications for lands for various public uses, and in a few cases the public wrote in views for and against the proposals. Examples were the Hungry Valley OHV Park, mentioned above, and the City of Poway's request for 2,000 acres for rustic recreational use, which garnered five letters of approval from local citizens.

Commenters suggested that the BLM should continue reviewing the status of the land after sale to assure that the original intent was being carried out.

Proposal 3: Land Sale of 50,000 Acres of Public Land

Opinions were divided between those who were eager to see the land sold and included in the local tax base and those who wished to keep the land in Government ownership to avoid land development and possible harm to sensitive resources. Many requested that environmental studies be done on each parcel to assure that rare or threatened plants or animals or other sensitive resources would not be lost to future generations. Watershed was another point of concern.

Several respondents questioned whether there was access to the parcels to be sold and expressed the feeling that unless easements were provided, the land would be useless. There was also considerable concern that the public be given adequate notice whenever land sales were scheduled and that public hearings be held locally.

A few commenters suggested that preferable alternatives to the sale of lands would be to exchange them to the State of California or for inholdings within the California Desert Conservation area or to nearby Indian reservations.

A number of mining claimants stated that they should be allowed to purchase their claimsites. There was some fear that claimants would be required to pay fair market value for their locations instead of the \$5 per acre required by the 1872 Mining Law. Fear was expressed that lands containing valuable mineral deposits could be lost through disposal of BLM lands.

SUMMARY

If one statement could summarize the public input on the Metropolitan Project, it would be that the land under consideration belongs to the American people and that, in deciding how to manage or dispose of it, the public benefit should be first priority.

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

A brief chronology of meetings, publications, and key dates concerning the Metropolitan Project since its inception is presented below. A more detailed description of some of these activities, as well as of programs which have been continuous throughout much of the project (such as the Land Sort and R&PP programs) and of the two EISs (Otay and Western Counties) prepared for this area's programs, was presented in Section Three.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>
1980	Inception of Metropolitan Project, known at that time as the Escondido Project. Its purpose was to transfer the land to the Forest Service.
April 1981	Four public meetings held: in San Diego (April 14), Escondido (April 15), Riverside (April 16), and Northridge (April 17). The meetings had two purposes: to obtain the public's views on the transfer out of Federal ownership of public lands within Metro and to determine the need for the preparation of an EIS on livestock grazing within Metro.
May 1982	Interagency Agreement between Forest Service and BLM signed by BLM State Director Hastey (May 13) and USFS Regional Forester Smith (May 25). The agreement was prepared to facilitate the transfer of certain public lands administered by BLM to the Forest Service. This agreement was the basis for the ensuing Land Sort program (see Section Two). The text of the agreement is included as Appendix .
June 4, 1982	Desert Advisory Council meeting in Ridgecrest. Council updated on Metropolitan Project progress, and a DAC subcommittee was established to work with the Project Manager.
June 7, 1982	Release of Western Counties Wilderness Draft EIS for sixty-day public review.
June 7, 1982	First meeting between BLM and Forest Service to discuss Land Sort program. Representatives from the affected Forests (Cleveland, San Bernardino, and Angeles), the Regional USFS office, and the BLM attended. A schedule for identifying lands was agreed upon.
August 26, 1982	Review of project progress for the DAC meeting in Victorville, California.
November 15, 1982	Second meeting between BLM and USFS to discuss the Land Sort program, held at Lake Elsinore. Each of the three affected Forests identified those lands for which they wished to assume administration. A decision was made to update the Interagency Agreement.

- November 19, 1982 Review of project progress for the DAC meeting in Blythe, California.
- December 9, 1982 Second meeting of DAC subcommittee. Presentations were made by R&PP applicants, reviewing their proposals and the need for them.
- January 1983 Three public hearings were held to obtain public views on the Land Tenure Adjustment Program, particularly concerning land sales. Hearings were held in Riverside (January 25), San Diego (January 26), and Los Angeles (January 27).
- February 4, 1983 Review of project progress for the DAC in Pasadena, California
- February 11, 1983 Draft Otay Livestock Grazing EIS released for 45-day public review.
- April 8, 1983 Final Otay Livestock Grazing EIS released for 30-day public review.
- May 1983 3,800 acres patented to State of California for Hungry Valley State Recreation Area.
- August 1983 Third meeting between BLM and USFS to discuss the Land Sort Program. Review of Interagency Implementation Strategy paper.
1200 acres leased to City of Poway under R&PP 640 acres leased to San Diego State University for plant studies; 4 acres leased to the Potrero Kiwanis Club
572 acres leased to Olivenhain Water District for Wilderness Park Development Nature Conservancy applies for 603 acres of public land on McCain Mtn to protect Nolinias cactus.
- October 1983 Implementation Strategy signed by USFS and BLM.
- January 1984 Public lands records transferred to USFS. USFS assumes responsibilities for billing user fees. All monies are deposited in USFS accounts.
- June 1984 Legal descriptions prepared for all MPA lands desired by Cleveland, Angeles and San Bernardino National Forests.
Map prepared by Forest Service for A and B lands.
- June 1984 San Diego State Ecosystems Department applies for 869 acres to add to their Santa Margarita River Preserve Area.

- June 8, 1984 Western Counties Wilderness Supplemental Draft EIS released for 90-day public review.
- July 27, 1984 Otay Grazing EIS Rangeland Program Summary signed.
- August 1984 Map prepared (1:200,000) indicating MPA land categories.
- September 1984 Draft legislation prepared for transfer of MPA lands into the National Forest System.

1300 acres offered in MPA land sale. 572 acres sold at auction for \$800,000. 1 land exchange completed to benefit the land acquisition program in McCain Valley, San Diego County and Redding Resource Area, Tehama County.
- 6300 acres leased under R&PP to San Diego County and 90 acres to Ramona Water District for park land.
- San Diego State University applies for 640 additional acres for their Chihuahua Valley experimental study area.
- End public review of Western Counties EIS. Fifty-eight comments received.
- October 1984 City of San Diego leases 2100 acres for the San Pasqual Open Space Park

County of San Diego files application for 7,000 additional acres for new regional parks.
- BLM met with Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and Interior Solicitors to discuss transfer of over 9,400 acres to trust status.
- November 1984 BLM develops final proposed wilderness boundary for Otay Mountain, and reviews in field with the City and County of San Diego, the Forest Service, and San Diego State University botanists.
- January 30, 1985 USFS/BLM announce nationwide Interchange program.
- March 1985 Zone meetings begin for Interchange meeting among BIA, USFS, BLM and local Indian representatives.
- April 1985 BLM, USFS, BIA meet Congressman Hunter
- October 1985 State Director tours Metro Project Area to visit areas of Significant action.

TABLE 8

GROUPS WHICH PROVIDED COMMENTS

Audubon Society, San Diego
California Native Plant Society
California Off-Road Vehicle Assn.
California Wilderness Coalition
Conservation Call
Desert Protective Council
Earth First
Ecology Center of Southern California
Equestrian Trails, Inc.
Families Against Toxic Exposure
High Valley Association
Lake Elsinore Hang Gliding Club
Land Use Council (Org. of property owners)
Mountain Defense League
Nature Conservancy
San Diego County Archaeological Society, Inc.
San Diego County Central Committee, American Independent Party
San Diego Four-wheelers
San Diego GEM and Mineral Society
San Diego Off-Road Coalition
Sierra Club, Angeles Chapter President
Sierra Club, Cleveland National Forest Coordinator
Sierra Club, San Diego Chapter
Sierra Club, Southern California Regional Conservation Committee
Southern Council of Conservation Clubs
Sportsmen's Council of Central California
United Mining Council of America, Inc.
Valley Prospectors, Inc.

AGENCIES

Cities

City of Escondido
City of Poway
City of San Diego
City of San Diego - Property Dept.

Counties

Los Angeles County Regional Planning Dept.
County of San Diego Parks and Recreation Dept.
County of San Diego Board of Supervisors
County of San Diego Planning Dept.

Water Agencies

East Valley Water District, San Bernardino
San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District

State Agencies

California Dept. of Fish and Game
California Dept. of Conservation: Mines and Geology
San Diego State University - Biological Field Stations

UTILITIES

Southern California Edison Co.

ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES

State Senator Robert Presley

INDIAN TRIBES

Chemehuevi Tribe

BUSINESSES

American Mining Properties
Don Lee, Inc.
Darland Mountain Colony
Glen Eden Corp.
God Unlimited/University of Healing
HCH and Associates
K. Krahm and Associates
Sealand Development
Swain Mining and Manufacturing
Western Bankers Investment Corp.
Wosk Investment

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Earnie Dierking
Ralph Cisco

APPENDICES

- + Interagency Agreement**
- + BLM/USFS Implementation Plan**
- + Proposed Escondido Legislation**
- + Indian Transfer Legislation**
- + Legal Description of Lands
to be Transferred to USFS**

INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE
FOREST SERVICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PURPOSE

This agreement is to facilitate the transfer from Bureau of Land Management administration certain public lands in California, as shown on the attached map. There are approximately 150,000 acres of public lands in the Escondido Project Area administered by BLM in California. The decision to transfer the public lands out of federal ownership or to Forest Service administration was made after BLM concluded land use planning involving federal, state and local agencies, as well as private citizens. This acreage does not justify a separate agency maintaining the staff, facilities, and travel costs to administer these lands. The Forest Service has similar resource management expertise and administers approximately 1.7 million acres of land in the vicinity of the Escondido Project Area. Therefore, for economic and practical reasons, it is agreed the Forest Service will assume administration of these public lands for the purposes of transferring certain lands to National Forest status.

AUTHORITY

This agreement is made pursuant to Section 307 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA).

ACTIONS

The Bureau of Land Management in coordination with the Forest Service will, by June 30, 1983, identify public lands in the Escondido Project Area that are (1) appropriate for state or local agency ownership under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP), (2) appropriate for transfer out of federal ownership under the Exchange Program, (3) appropriate for the Asset Management Program and (4) appropriate to retain in federal ownership as part of the National Forest System.

After June 30, 1983, the Forest Service shall have administrative responsibility for these public lands in California until the lands are transferred out of federal ownership. The Forest Service will process these transfer actions under FLPMA authority. All actions for management or transfer of these lands will be performed by the Forest Service, except actions under R&PP, actions under Asset Management, issuance of patents and mineral leases, fire suppression and suppression, adjudicative work under Color-of-Title, and those land exchanges proposed by BLM for consolidation of public lands in other areas of California. Forest Service will bill, collect, and disburse fees for those permits the Forest Service issues.

The Forest Service will assume the responsibility for R/W acquisition, survey, design, construction, and future maintenance and administration of the Pacific Crest Trail within the Escondido Project Area.

The Bureau of Land Management will process actions for transfer under R&PP, the Asset Management Program, and those exchanges to benefit administration of public lands in other areas, issue patents to public lands conveyed, issue mineral leases, and provide the Forest Service with appropriate information and data to facilitate administration and transfer of these public lands in California. The BLM will continue to contract with the California Department of Forestry and fund fire presuppression and suppression activities for the public lands in the project area until such time lands are either transferred to private ownership or are given legislative status as National Forest lands. BLM will complete the studies of six (6) Wilderness Study Areas, bill and collect fees for uses they authorized, maintain land status records, and review withdrawals of other agencies.

The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management will by September 30, 1983, jointly develop a legislative proposal to transfer to National Forest status those public lands in the Project Area identified for retention in federal ownership.

Both agencies may utilize public lands mutually determined to be available for exchange purposes. It is the intent of this agreement that BLM and the Forest Service will maximize joint work and cooperation on exchanges, utilizing each agency's skills and manpower to achieve exchanges in the most efficient manner, including manpower pooling, coordinated scheduling and setting of priorities. Annual exchange plans will be developed at the beginning of each fiscal year between the BLM California Desert District and the Supervisors of the Angeles, San Bernardino, and Cleveland National Forests. Said plan will be reviewed and concurred in yearly by State Director, BLM and Forest Service, Regional Forester. Substantive deviations from the annual plan will be discussed between the agencies should the need for changes arise.

No member of, or delegate to, Congress or Resident Commissioner shall be admitted to any share or part of this agreement, or to any benefit that may arise therefrom; but this provision shall not be construed to extend to this agreement if made with a corporation for its general benefit.

Nothing herein shall be construed as obligating the Forest Service or BLM to expend funds, or as involving the United States in any contract or other obligation for the future payment of money, in excess of appropriations authorized by law or administratively allocated for the work.

This agreement is effective on the date of the last signature and will remain in effect until modified by mutual consent or terminated by either party upon 30 days written notice.

Ed Hartley
State Director, California

5/17/82
Date

James G. Smith
Regional Forester,
Pacific Southwest Region

5/25/82
Date

BLM/FS ESCONDIDO PROJECT
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

I. PURPOSE

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT/CALIFORNIA AND THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE/PACIFIC SOUTHWEST REGION ENTERED INTO AN INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENT ON MAY 25, 1982 TO TRANSFER THE ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS IN THE ESCONDIDO PROJECT TO THE FOREST SERVICE IN ORDER TO OBTAIN MORE EFFECTIVE AND ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERAL LAND. THIS IMPLEMENTATION PLAN IS SUPPLEMENTAL TO THAT AGREEMENT AND PROVIDES OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR THE DAILY MANAGEMENT OF THOSE LANDS PENDING LEGISLATIVE TRANSFER.

WHEN THE INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED ON MAY 25, 1982, APPROXIMATELY 150,000 ACRES OF BLM LANDS WERE INITIALLY IDENTIFIED IN THE ESCONDIDO PROJECT IN LOS ANGELES, ORANGE, SAN BERNARDINO, RIVERSIDE, AND SAN DIEGO COUNTIES. IT WAS DETERMINED THAT SOME LANDS WILL REMAIN UNDER BLM JURISDICTION DUE TO THEIR HIGH MINERAL VALUES. THE REMAINING LANDS ARE DIVIDED INTO FOUR LAND USE CATEGORIES. THESE CATEGORIES ARE IDENTIFIED IN EXHIBIT A AND ARE:

- A. A LANDS - THOSE LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR ADDITION TO THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM.
- B. B LANDS - THOSE LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR FURTHER STUDY FOR POSSIBLE INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM. THIS IS THE BASE FROM WHICH EXCHANGES CAN BE MADE BY BOTH AGENCIES. THE EXCHANGES WILL BE INITIATED BY THE FOREST SERVICE USING BLM'S EXCHANGE AUTHORITY. AFTER FUTURE STUDY, SHOULD THE FOREST SERVICE DECIDE NOT TO INCLUDE THESE

LANDS INTO THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM THEY WOULD BE MANAGED AS C CATEGORY LANDS BY THE BLM.

- C. C LANDS - LANDS IDENTIFIED TO BE TRANSFERRED FROM FEDERAL OWNERSHIP THROUGH SALES AND OR EXCHANGES INCLUDING R&PPS APPLICATIONS WHERE APPROPRIATE. THESE LANDS WOULD BE MANAGED BY THE BLM UNTIL THEY ARE DISPOSED OF THROUGH SALE, EXCHANGE, OR OTHER DISPOSAL AUTHORITIES.
- D. D LANDS - LANDS IDENTIFIED AS CONTAINING VALUABLE MINERAL OR OTHER RESOURCES AND WILL BE RETAINED BY THE BLM.

THE MAPS DEPICTING CATEGORIES A & B ARE INCLUDED AS EXHIBIT B.

II. AUTHORITY

A. BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

- 1. IN ADDITION TO THE AUTHORITY CITED IN THE STATE LEVEL AGREEMENTS, SEC. 307(B) OF THE FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF OCTOBER 21, 1976, (90 STAT. 2743) PROVIDES AUTHORITY.
- 2. THE TAYLOR GRAZING ACT (43 U.S.C. - THOSE PORTIONS NOT REPEALED BY SEC. 705 OF THE FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT).
- 3. THE ECONOMY ACT (47 STAT. 387; 31 U.S.C. 686, 686c).

B. U. S. FOREST SERVICE

- 1. SECTION 1 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 4, 1897, (16 U.S.C. 551), AS AMENDED.
- 2. THE ACT OF JUNE 12, 1960 (16 U.S.C. 528-531).
- 3. THE NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1976 (PUBLIC LAW 94-588)

4. THE ECONOMY ACT (47 STAT. 387, 31 U.S.C. 686).
5. FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF OCTOBER 21, 1976, (90 STAT. 2743).

OPERATIONS

1. CATEGORY A AND B LANDS DESCRIBED IN EXHIBIT A WILL BE MANAGED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CURRENT FOREST SERVICE RULES, REGULATIONS, AND POLICYS. BLM WILL RETAIN ITS RESPONSIBILITIES FOR LEASABLE MINERALS UNDER 43 CFR, AS CURRENTLY ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

ALL AUTHORIZED USES, SUCH AS PERMITS, LEASES, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, AND OPERATING PLANS, ETC., WILL REMAIN IN EFFECT UNTIL EXPIRATION OR TERMINATION OR UNTIL THEY WOULD NORMALLY COME DUE FOR REAPPRAISAL OR REVIEW. AT THAT TIME, THEY WOULD BE CONSIDERED COMING UNDER THE PURVIEW OF FOREST SERVICE PROCEDURES.

THE RESOLUTION OF ALL UNAUTHORIZED USES IDENTIFIED AND SERIALIZED UPON EXECUTION OF THIS AGREEMENT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE BLM. AFTER THAT DATE, THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR RESOLUTION OF SUCH CASES SHALL BE THAT OF THE FOREST SERVICE.

2. BLM WILL CONTINUE WITH THE RESOLUTION OF ALL LOCATABLE MINERALS CASE WORK, INCLUDING SUSPECTED UNAUTHORIZED OCCUPANCIES, SERIALIZED ON OR BEFORE THE DATE OF THE EXECUTION OF THIS AGREEMENT. THE FOREST SERVICE WILL ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALL NEW LOCATABLE MINERALS CASE WORK.

3. THE BLM WILL RETAIN ITS TRADITIONAL ROLE FOR ISSUANCE OF MINERAL LEASES. THE FOREST SERVICE WILL ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR EA WORK PRIOR TO APPROVAL OF APDs. BLM WILL CONTINUE TO PROCESS AND ISSUE MINERAL LEASES, APPROVE OPERATING PLANS ON MINING LEASES AND RECORDATION OF MINING CLAIMS. THE FOREST SERVICE WILL PROVIDE A COPY TO THE BLM OF AUTHORIZATIONS WHICH WILL PERMANENTLY ENCUMBER THE LANDS. FOR CONTROVERSIAL PROJECTS ON B CATEGORY LANDS, THE FOREST SERVICE WILL SEEK CONSULTATION WITH THE BLM.
4. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES FOR CONDUCTING BUSINESS, SUCH AS BILLING, RECEIPTS, FEES, DAMAGE COLLECTIONS, PRODUCTS DISPOSALS, PROCESSING OF APPLICATIONS, REPORT WRITING, ETC., WILL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FOREST SERVICE. ALL FEES FOR EXISTING R/Ws AND NON-MINERAL LEASES SHALL BE COLLECTED BY THE FOREST SERVICE AND DEPOSITED IN THEIR ACCOUNTS. THE BLM WILL CONTINUE TO COLLECT FEES FROM ALL LEASABLE MINERALS.
5. BLM IS CONSIDERING FOUR (4) WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS FOR DESIGNATION AS UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM. BLM IS ALSO CONSIDERING 360 ACRES ADJACENT TO THE FOREST SERVICE'S AGUA TIBIA WILDERNESS AREA. THE FOUR WSAs ARE SUBJECT TO BLM'S INTERIM MANAGEMENT POLICY UNTIL CONGRESSIONAL ACTION. THE AREA ADJACENT TO THE AGUA TIBIA WILDERNESS IS NOT SUBJECT TO IMP. THE BLM WILL CARRY THE LEGISLATION ON THESE.
6. THE FOREST SERVICE WILL BY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1984 JOINTLY DEVELOP A LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL TO TRANSFER TO NATIONAL FOREST STATUS THOSE

PUBLIC LANDS SO IDENTIFIED. THE FOREST SERVICE WILL PROVIDE A REVIEW COPY TO THE BLM PRIOR TO TRANSMITTAL TO THE WASHINGTON OFFICE.

7. REAFFIRMING THE MAY 1982 AGREEMENT, BOTH AGENCIES MAY UTILIZE PUBLIC LANDS MUTUALLY DETERMINED TO BE AVAILABLE FOR EXCHANGE PURPOSES. IT IS THE INTENT OF THIS AGREEMENT THAT BLM AND THE FOREST SERVICE WILL MAXIMIZE JOINT WORK AND COOPERATION ON EXCHANGES, UTILIZING EACH AGENCY'S SKILLS AND MANPOWER TO ACHIEVE EXCHANGES IN THE MOST EFFICIENT MANNER, INCLUDING MANPOWER POOLING, COORDINATED SCHEDULING AND SETTING OF PRIORITIES. ANNUAL EXCHANGE PLANS WILL BE DEVELOPED AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH FISCAL YEAR BETWEEN THE MANAGER OF THE BLM CALIFORNIA DESERT DISTRICT AND THE SUPERVISORS OF THE ANGELES, SAN BERNARDINO, AND CLEVELAND NATIONAL FORESTS. SAID PLAN WILL BE REVIEWED AND CONCURRED IN YEARLY BY THE STATE DIRECTOR, BLM, AND THE FOREST SERVICE REGIONAL FORESTER. SUBSTANTIVE DEVIATIONS FROM THE ANNUAL PLAN WILL BE DISCUSSED BETWEEN THE AGENCIES SHOULD THE NEED FOR CHANGES ARISE. THOSE LANDS NOT DISPOSED OF UNDER THE PUBLIC LAND SALES PROGRAM OR TRANSFERRED TO FOREST SERVICE STATUS WILL BE AVAILABLE TO BOTH AGENCIES TO USE FOR EXCHANGE PURPOSES.

OTHER PROVISIONS

- A. BLM WILL NO LONGER APPROVE R&PP APPLICATIONS FOR CATEGORY A AND B LANDS RECEIVED AFTER SEPTEMBER 30, 1983 UNLESS AGREED TO BY THE USFS.
- B. ON CATEGORY A AND CATEGORY B LANDS, BLM WILL INITIATE A PROPOSED WITHDRAWAL FROM SURFACE DISPOSAL ACTION PENDING LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

C. THE BLM REPRESENTATIVE THROUGH THE END OF FY84 WILL BE THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA METROPOLITAN PROJECT MANAGER. ALL QUESTIONS ON ADMINISTRATION SHOULD BE REFERRED TO HIM/HER. ANY ISSUES THAT CANNOT BE RESOLVED BY HIM/HER SHALL GO TO THE DISTRICT MANAGER AND, SUBSEQUENTLY ANY PROBLEMS WHICH CANNOT BE RECONCILED AT THE DISTRICT MANAGER - FOREST SUPERVISOR LEVEL SHALL PROMPTLY BE REFERRED THROUGH CHANNELS TO A HIGHER AUTHORITY FOR RESOLUTION.

D. THE BLM INTENDS TO WAIVE ADMINISTRATION OF THOSE INTERESTS LYING WHOLLY WITHIN LANDS DESCRIBED HEREIN AS CATEGORY A AND B LANDS TO THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE. THOSE INTERESTS CREATED BY THE BLM THAT ARE LOCATED ONLY PARTIALLY WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE LANDS TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE FOREST SERVICE SHALL CONTINUE TO BE ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.

THE BLM SHALL NOTIFY EACH INTEREST HOLDER IN WRITING THAT THE LANDS ENCOMPASSING THEIR INTERESTS HAVE BEEN ADMINISTRATIVELY TRANSFERRED TO THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE AND THAT SUBSEQUENT RENTALS WILL BE PAID TO THE APPROPRIATE FOREST SERVICE OFFICE.

IMPLEMENTATION

THIS PLAN IS OF A TERM NATURE AND SHALL EXPIRE UPON ENACTMENT OF APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION EFFECTING PERMANENT TRANSFER OR, FAILING IN THIS, AT THE END OF THREE YEARS FROM THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS AGREEMENT. THESE TERMS MAY BE RENEGOTIATED AT ANY TIME AT THE INITIATIVE OF EITHER SIGNATORY. UPON EXPIRATION, THE BLM AND FOREST SERVICE SHALL JOINTLY REVIEW THE

STATUS OF THE TRANSFER AND DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT RENEWAL OR EXTENSION OF THE AGREEMENT WOULD BE APPROPRIATE. REPRESENTATIVES OF BLM AND OF THE FS WILL MEET AS REQUIRED BOTH IN THE FIELD AND AT THE STATE OR REGIONAL LEVEL, AT THE REQUEST OF EITHER AGENCY TO REVIEW MATTERS OF MUTUAL INTEREST.

THIS PLAN IS IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF THE LAST SIGNATURE AND CAN BE TERMINATED BY EITHER PARTY UPON 30 DAYS WRITTEN NOTICE.

Ed Hart
STATE DIRECTOR, CALIFORNIA

DATE

9/30/83

Zane S. Smith Jr.
REGIONAL FORESTER
PACIFIC SOUTHWEST REGION

DATE

10/7/83

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

ESCONDIDO AGREEMENT

A BILL

To modify the boundary of the Angeles National Forest,

The Cleveland National Forest and the San Bernardino National Forest in the State of California, and for other purposes

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
3 That to provide for the more efficient administration of cer-
4 tain Federal lands in the vicinity of Los Angeles, Riverside
5 and San Diego Counties in the State of California, the exter-
6 ior boundary of the Angeles National Forest, the Cleveland
7 National Forest and the San Bernardino National Forests are
8 hereby modified as shown on Department of Agriculture, Forest
9 Service maps entitled "Boundary Modification Angeles National
10 Forest, Cleveland National Forest and San Bernardino National
11 Forest" dated November , 1984. The maps and legal descrip-
12 tions of the boundary of such lands shall be on file and avai-
13 lable for public inspection in the offices of the Chief of
14 the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture and the Direct-
15 or of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Inter-
16 ior, and appropriate field offices of those agencies.

1. Sec. 2. All lands brought within the boundary of the
2 Angeles National Forest as a result of the boundary modif-
3 ication set forth in the first section of this Act (compr-
4 ising about 3,135.86 acres and currently administered by
5 the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior)
6 are hereby added to the Angeles National Forest, and shall
7 be administered in accordance with the laws, rules, and re-
8 gulations applicable with respect to lands in the National
9 Forest System. All lands brought within the boundary of
10 the Cleveland National Forest as a result of the boundary
11 modification set forth in the first section of this Act
12 (comprising about 71,216.76 acres and currently administer-
13 ed by the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Int-
14 erior) are hereby added to the Cleveland National Forest,
15 and shall be administered in accordance with the laws, rul-
16 es, and regulations applicable with respect to lands in the
17 National Forest System. All lands brought within the bound-
18 ary of the San Bernardino National Forest as a result of the
19 boundary modification set forth in the first section of this
20 Act (comprising about 14,137.62 acres and currently adminis-
21 tered by the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the In-
22 terior) are hereby added to the San Bernardino National Fore-
23 st, and shall be administered in accordance with the laws,
24 rules, and regulations applicable with respect to lands in
25 the National Forest System.

1 Sec., 3, Nothing in this Act shall affect valid ex-
2 isting rights, or interests in existing land use authoriza-
3 tions issued by the Bureau of Land Management to the Dep-
4 artment of Interior, except that, after enactment of this
5 Act, such valid existing rights or authorizations shall be
6 administered by the Chief of the Forest Service, Department
7 of Agriculture. The terms and provisions of such valid ex-
8 isting rights or authorizations may be enforced by the Dep-
9 artment of Agriculture using the Department of Interior
10 authorities. Once such valid existing rights or authoriza-
11 tions have expired the Department of Agriculture, using
12 its rules and regulations, may determine whether or not to
13 renew or reissue any such rights or authorizations. If
14 such are renewed or reissued they will be pursuant to the
15 authorities of the Department of Agriculture.

16 Sec. 4. For the purpose of section 7 of the Land and
17 Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-9), the
18 boundaries of the Angeles National Forest, the Cleveland Nat-
19 ional Forest and the San Bernardino National Forest, as mod-
20 ified by the first section of this Act, shall be treated as
21 if they were the boundaries of those forests as of January 1,
22 1965.

23 Sec. 5. In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilder-
24 ness Act, certain lands (comprising 360 acres) identified as
25 the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19, Township 8 South,
26 Range 1 West, San Bernardino Meridian and the W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec-
27 tion 20, Township 8 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino
28 Meridian, (Currently administered by the Cleveland National
29 Forest) are hereby incorporated in, and shall be deemed

1 to be a part of the Agua Tibia Wilderness Area as des-
2 ignated by Public Law.

3 Sec. 6. Certain lands (comprising 30,521 acres
4 currently administered by the Bureau of Land Management,
5 Department of the Interior) that have been designated by
6 the Secretary of the Interior as the Beauty Mountain Wild-
7 erness Study Area, the Hauser Mountain Wilderness Study
8 Area, the Western Otay Mountain Wilderness Study Area and
9 the Southern Otay Mountain Wilderness Study Area as shown
10 on Department of Agriculture, Forest Service maps entitled
11 "Wilderness Study Areas" shall be managed under provisions
12 of Department of the Interior guidelines pertaining to Wild-
13 erness Study Areas. The Bureau of Land Management, Depart-
14 ment of the Interior shall retain responsibility for the
15 evaluation of wilderness characteristics pertaining to the
16 identified study areas and initiate legislative action for
17 the inclusion of suitable areas under the Wilderness Preser-
18 vation System.

19 Sec. 7. The provisions of this Act shall take effect
20 on the date of the enactment of this Act.

99TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3607

To declare that certain lands located in California and held by the Secretary of the Interior are lands held in trust for the benefit of certain bands of Indians and to declare such lands to be part of the reservation with which they are contiguous.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 23, 1985

Mr. HUNTER (for himself and Mr. PACKARD) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To declare that certain lands located in California and held by the Secretary of the Interior are lands held in trust for the benefit of certain bands of Indians and to declare such lands to be part of the reservation with which they are contiguous.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the "Southern California
5 Indian Land Transfer Act of 1985".

1 SEC. 2. LANDS HELD IN TRUST FOR VARIOUS GROUPS AND
2 BANDS OF MISSION INDIANS.

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to section 3, all right, title,
4 and interest of the United States in the lands described in
5 subsection (b) in connection with each band or group of Mis-
6 sion Indians listed in the table contained in such subsection
7 (including all improvements on such land and appurtenances
8 to such land) are hereby declared—

9 (1) to be held in trust by the United States for the
10 benefit of such band or group listed in such table, and
11 (2) to be part of the reservation listed in connec-
12 tion with each such band or group in such table.

13 (b) LAND DESCRIBED.—(1) The lands referred to in
14 subsection (a) are the lands which are described in paragraph
15 (2) with respect to the band or group of Mission Indians listed
16 in the following table:

Band or group of Mission Indians	Approximate Acreage	Reservation
Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band	857.13	Barona Ranch
Cahuilla Band	611.88	Cahuilla
Campo Band	3,819.64	Campo ✓
Jamul Band	80.0	Jamul
La Jolla Band	355.51	La Jolla
La Posta Band	85.0	La Posta
Mesa Grande Band	800.0	Mesa Grande
Morongo Band	150.0	Morongo
Pala Band	385.0	Pala
Pechanga Band	302.64	Pechanga
Rincon Band	320.0	Rincon
Santa Ysabel Band	21.52	Santa Ysabel
Sobobo Band	960.0	Sobobo

17 (2) The lands described in this paragraph are as follows:

1 (A) lands with respect to the Barona Group of
2 Capitan Grande Band:

T. 14 S., R. 1 E., SBM

Section 13: Lots 1-5 (Inclusive), NE1/4SE1/4, and
S1/2SE1/4

T. 14 S., R. 2 E., SBM

Section 7: Lots 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 21, and 22, E1/2NE1/4,
NE1/4SW1/4, and SE1/4

Section 18: Lot 1, W1/2NE1/4, and NE1/4NW1/4

3 (B) Lands with respect to the Cahuilla Band:

Section 11: Lots 5-8 (Inclusive), 11, and 12

Section 12: Lots 17-19 (Inclusive)

T. 8 S., R. 3 E., SBM

Section 7: Lots 8-15 (Inclusive)

Section 8: Lots 7, 8, and 12

4 (C) Lands with respect to the Campo Band:

T. 18 S., R. 5 E., SBM

Section 12: SW1/2SE1/4

Section 13: All

Section 23: All (except for the W1/2W1/2)

Section 24: All

T. 18 S., R. 6 E., SBM

Section 5: E1/2SE1/4

Section 7: Lot 6, E1/2NE1/4 and SE1/4

Section 8: W1/2

Section 17: W1/2

Section 18: All

Section 19: All

T. 17 S., R. 6 E., SBM

Section 17: S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4

Section 26: W1/2SW1/4

Section 35: Lots 5 and 7, N1/2S1/2

Section 36: Lots 6 and 9

5 (D) Lands with respect to the Jamul Band:

T. 17 S., R. 1 E., SBM

Section 8: N1/2NE1/4

6 (E) Lands with respect to the La Jolla Band:

T. 11 S., R. 1 E., SBM

Section 2: Lots 1-4 (Inclusive), S1/2NW1/4

Section 3: Lots 1-3 (Inclusive)

7 (F) Lands with respect to the La Posta Band:

T. 17 S., R. 6 E., SBM

Section 6: Lots 6, 7 and 8

1 (G) Lands with respect to the Mesa Grande Band:

T. 12 S., R. 2 E., SBM

Section 23: NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4, E1/2NW1/4

Section 24: NW1/4NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4 and
S1/2SW1/4

Section 25: E1/2NW1/4, W1/2NE1/4, and W1/2SE1/4

2 (H) Lands with respect to the Morongo Band:

T. 3 S., R. 1 E., SBM

Section 34: S1/2NW1/4NW1/4

T. 3 S., R. 2 E., SBM

Section 20: Lot 10, NW1/4 NE1/4

Section 32: W1/2NW1/4NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4NW1/4, and
SW1/4 SE1/4NW1/4

3 (I) Lands with respect to the Pala Band:

T. 9 S., R. 2 W., SBM

Section 13: S1/2SW1/4SW1/4

Section 14: W1/2W1/2, S1/2SE1/4SE1/4, and
E1/2SE1/4SW1/4SE1/4

Section 15: NE1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, E1/2NE1/4,
E1/2 SW1/4, SE1/4

4 (J) Lands with respect to the Pechanga Band:

T. 8 S., R. 2 W., SBM

Section 23: Lots 4 and 5, S1/2SW1/4 and SE1/4

5 (K) Lands with respect to the Rincon Band:

T. 10 S., R. 1 W., SBM

Section 28: SE1/4, E1/2SW1/4

Section 33: N1/2NE1/4

6 (L) Lands with respect to the Santa Ysabel Band:

T. 11 S., R. 2 E., SBM

Section 17: SE1/4SW1/4

7 (M) Land with respect to the Sobobo Band:

T. 4 S., R. 1 E., SBM

Section 20: SE1/4SW1/4

Section 33: S1/2

Section 34: W1/2NE1/4, W1/2, W1/2SE1/4, and
SE1/4 SE1/4

**1 SEC. 3. EXISTING RIGHTS PRESERVED; RIGHT OF CERTAIN
2 CURRENT LESSEES TO PURCHASE; MISCELLA-
3 NEOUS PROVISIONS.**

4 (a) EXISTING RIGHTS PRESERVED.—The declarations
5 contained in section 2 shall not affect—

(1) any right or interest of any person in any land described in such section under any legal right-of-way, mining claim, or grazing permit in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, or

10 (2) any other right or interest which such person
11 may have in such land on such day.

12 (b) RIGHT OF HOLDER OF GRAZING PERMIT TO PUR-
13 CHASE LANDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any person who holds a valid grazing permit and lease (as such term is defined in section 103(p) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976) with respect to any land described in section 2 shall have the right to purchase such land before the end of the 1-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act for the fair market value of such land (determined as of the date of purchase) on such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. The declarations in section 2 relating to the trust and reservation status of such land shall take effect subject to the right of purchase established under this paragraph.

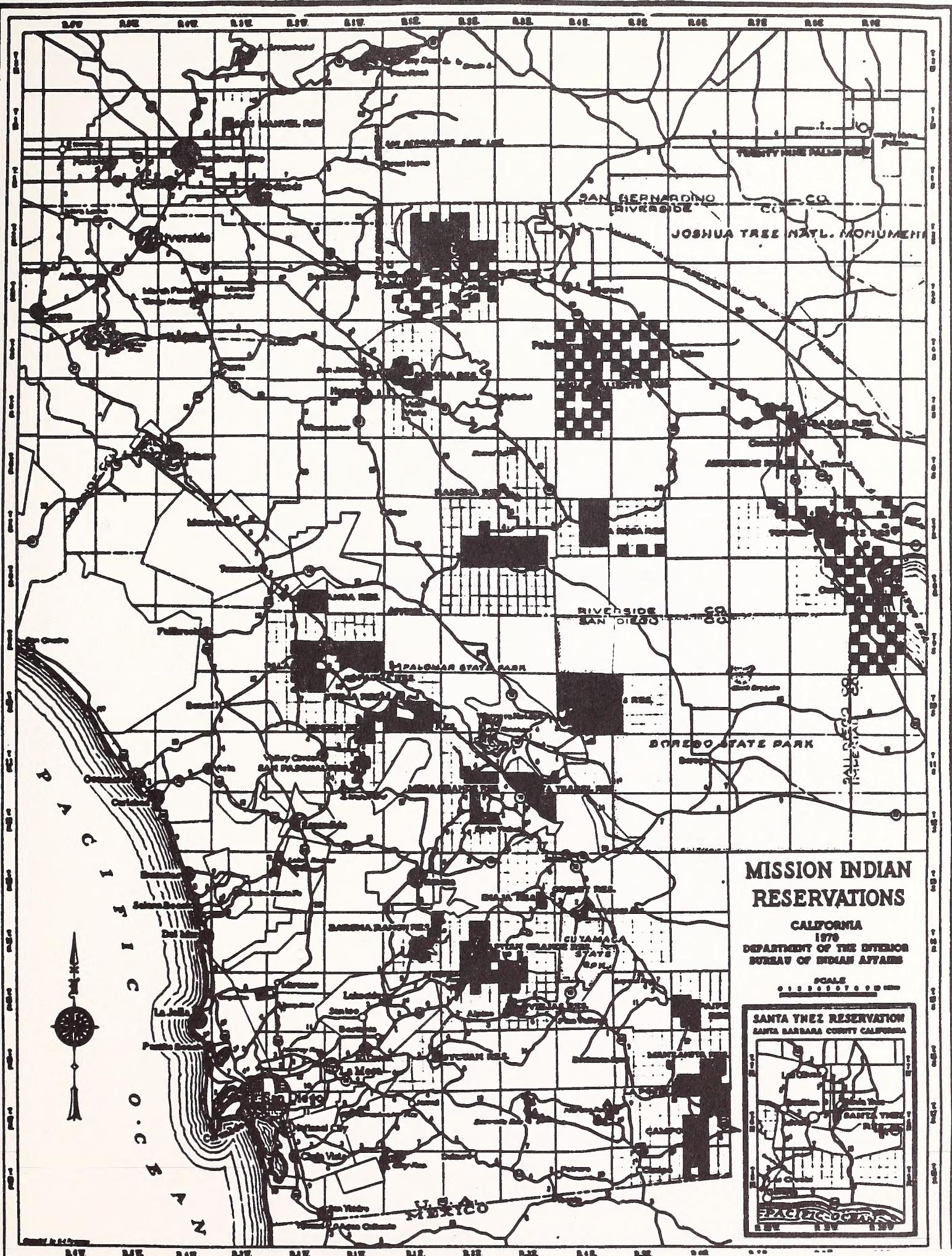
1 (2) NOTICE BY SECRETARY REQUIRED.—Before
2 the end of the 30-day period beginning on the date of
3 the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior
4 shall notify each person referred to in paragraph (1) of
5 the right of purchase established under such paragraph.

6 (3) PROCEEDS OF SALE TO BE HELD IN TRUST
7 FOR INDIANS.—In the case of any sale of land under
8 paragraph (1), the proceeds of such sale shall be held
9 in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit
10 of the band or group of Mission Indians for whose ben-
11 efit such land is held after the date of the enactment of
12 this Act and before such sale. The net income on the
13 amount held in trust by such Secretary shall be avail-
14 able for use or obligation by such band or group in
15 such manner and for such purposes as the Secretary
16 may approve.

17 (c) PROCEEDS FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES TRANS-
18 FERRED TO INDIANS.—Amounts which accrue to the United
19 States after the date of the enactment of this Act from sales,
20 bonuses, royalties, and rentals relating to any land described
21 in section 2 shall be available for use or obligation, in such
22 manner and for such purposes as the Secretary may approve,
23 by the band or group of Mission Indians for whose benefit
24 such land is held after the date of the enactment of this Act.

1 (d) ADDITIONS TO RESERVATIONS SUBJECT TO LAWS
2 GOVERNING EXISTING RESERVATIONS.—Any lands which
3 are held in trust for the benefit of any band or group of Indi-
4 ans pursuant to this Act shall be subject to the laws of the
5 United States relating to Indian land in the same manner and
6 to the same extent as the lands comprising the reservation of
7 such group or band on the day before the date of the enact-
8 ment of this Act.

○



A. CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST

USE

TOWNSHIP RANGE

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

T.8 S R.1 W (400AC)

A SE 1/4 NW 1/4, E 1/2 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SEC. 19 (280 AC)

A W 1/2 SW 1/4 SEC 20 (80 AC)

A SE 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC. 24 (40 AC)

T.8 S R.1 E (957.14 AC)

B SE 1/4 SE 1/4, SEC. 23 (40 AC)

B LOTS 5,6,7,8 SEC 24 (161.04 AC)

B N 1/2, N 1/2 S 1/2 SEC 25 (480 AC)

B LOTS 1,2,4,5 SEC 26 (156.1 AC) B

A SW 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 30 (40 AC)

A SW 1/4 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 33 (80 AC)

T.8 SOUTH R.2 EAST (6057.65 AC)

B LOT 4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4, NE 1/4 SE 1/4, S 1/2 SE 1/4 SEC 19 (205.11 AC)

B S 1/2 S 1/2, NW 1/4 SW 1/4 SEC 20 (200 AC)

B S 1/2 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 21 (120 AC)

A SE 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 22 (40 AC)

A S 1/2 S 1/2 SEC 23 (160 AC)

A NE 1/4 SE 1/4, S 1/2 S 1/2 SEC 24 (200 AC)

A SEC 25 (640 AC)

A E 1/2 NE 1/4, S 1/2 SW 1/4 SEC 26 (160 AC)

A N 1/2, SW 1/4, SEC 27 (480 AC)

A S 1/2 SEC 28 (320 AC)

B N 1/2 NW 1/4 SEC 28 (80 AC)

A S 1/2 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 29 (120 AC)

B N 1/2 SEC 29 (320 AC)

B LOTS 1,2,3, E 1/2 NW 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SEC 30 (408.96 AC)

USE TOWNSHIP RANGE

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

A SE 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 30 (40 AC)
A NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 31 (40 AC)
A N 1/2 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, E 1/2, N 1/2 SW 1/4 SEC 32
(520 AC)
A NW 1/4, S 1/2, SEC 33 (480 AC)
A S 1/2, NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 34 (320 AC)
A NW 1/4, W 1/2 NE 1/4, S 1/2 SEC 35 (560 AC)
A N 1/2 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, E 1/2, SW 1/4 SEC 36
(600 AC)
T.8 SOUTH R.3 EAST (7472.14 AC)
A LOTS 3 & 4, E 1/2 SW 1/4 SEC 19 (166.15 AC)
A NW 1/4, E 1/2 E 1/2, SW 1/4 SE 1/4, S 1/2 SW 1/4, NW 1/4
SW 1/4 SEC 20 (480 AC)
B W 1/2, W 1/2 NE 1/4, SE 1/4, SEC 22 (560 AC)
B S 1/2, W 1/2 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 SEC 24 (560 AC)
B SEC 26 (640 AC)
A SEC 28 (640 AC)
A SEC 29 (640 AC)
A LOTS 1,2,3,4, E 1/2 W 1/2, E 1/2 SEC 30 (652.99 AC)
A LOTS 1,2,3,4, E 1/2 W 1/2, W 1/2 NE 1/4, E 1/2 E 1/2 SEC
31 (573 AC)
A SEC 32 (640 AC)
A SEC 33 (640 AC)
A SEC 34 (640 AC)
B SEC 36 (640 AC)
T.8 1/2 S R.3E (1480 AC)
A W 1/2, SW 1/4 SE 1/4, SEC. 31 (200 AC)
A ALL SEC. 32 (320 AC)
A ALL SEC. 33 (320 AC)
A ALL SEC. 34 (320 AC)
A ALL SEC. 35 (320 AC)

USE

TOWNSHIP RANGE

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

T.9 SOUTH R.1 EAST (440 AC)

A W 1/2 NW 1/4, N 1/2 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4 SEC 2 (200 AC)

A NE 1/4 SEC 11 (160 AC)

A W 1/2 NW 1/4 SEC 12 (80 AC)

T.9 SOUTH R.2 EAST (5698.70 AC)

A LOTS 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12 SEC 1 (396.40 AC)

A LOTS 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 SEC 2 (382.76A)

A LOTS 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16 SEC 3
(429.23 AC)

A LOTS 1,2,3,4,8,9,15,16 SEC 4 (247.2 AC)

A LOTS 1,2,7,8,9 SEC 5 (193.4 AC)

B LOTS 2,3,4,6,7,9,10,11 SEC 8 (308.69 AC)

A LOTS 8, SEC 9 (39.28 AC)

B LOT 12 SEC 9 (38.03 AC)

A LOTS 1,2,3,4,5 SEC 10 (226.62 AC)

B E 1/2 LOT 16 SEC 10 (21.47 AC)

A LOT 4, SEC. 11 (44.55 AC)

B LOTS 1, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14 SEC 11 (265.31 AC)

B LOTS 1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16 SEC 12
(589.54 AC)B LOTS 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16 SEC 13
(626 AC)B LOTS 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,14,15,16 SEC 14
(633.96 AC)

B LOT 8 SEC 15 (41.5 AC)

B LOT 15 SEC 16 (40.47 AC)

A LOT 13 SEC 21 (39.82 AC)

A LOT 12 SEC 22 (41.98 AC)

B LOTS 1,2,3,6,7,8 SEC 23 (249.81 AC)

B LOTS 1,2,4,6,7,8 SEC 24 (235.8 AC)

USE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
A			LOTS 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11,12 SEC 25 (437.93 AC)
A			LOTS 9,15,16 SEC 26 (127.64 AC)
A			LOT 2 SEC 28 (41.31 AC)
	T.9 SOUTH R.3 EAST		(5683.38 AC)
A			SW 1/4, S 1/2 NW 1/4 SEC 3 (240 AC)
A			S 1/2 NE 1/4, N 1/2 SW 1/4 LOTS 2,7,9,10,11,12, SEC 4 (387.65 AC)
A			LOTS 3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16, S 1/2 NW 1/4 SEC 5 (608.92 AC)
A			LOTS 8,9 SEC 6 (75.8 AC)
A			LOTS 9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17 SEC 7 (329.31 AC)
A			N 1/2 NW 1/4 SEC 9 (80 AC)
A			N 1/2 N 1/2, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 10 (240 AC)
B			LOTS 3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10 SEC 11 (297.52 AC)
B			LOTS 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9, E 1/2 SE 1/4 SEC 12 (414 AC)
B			LOTS 1,2,3,4,5,6,7, E 1/2 NE 1/4 SEC 13 (361.53 AC)
B			NE 1/4 SEC 14 (160 AC)
B			LOTS 5,6,7,8, NW 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 18 (188.33 AC)
A			LOTS 1,2,5,6,7,8,9,10,13,14,15 SEC 19 (417.05 AC)
A			E 1/2 NW 1/4, NE 1/4, LOTS 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 SEC 20 (494.93 AC)
A			LOTS 1,2,3,4, N 1/2, SE 1/4 SEC 21 (625.89 AC)
A			W 1/2 W 1/2, SE 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 22 (200 AC)
A			SW 1/4 SW 1/4 SEC 23 (40 AC)
B			LOT 1 SEC 24 (42.45 AC)
A			W 1/2, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4, S 1/2 SE 1/4 SEC 26 (480 AC)
	T.10 SOUTH T.2 EAST		(560 AC)
A			SW 1/4, S 1/2 SE 1/4 SEC 1 (240 AC)
A			N 1/2 SEC 12 (320 AC)

USE

TOWNSHIP RANGE

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

T.11 SOUTH R.2 EAST (40A)

A SE 1/4 SE 1/4, SEC 32 (40A)

T.12 SOUTH R.2 EAST (80A)

A NW 1/4 SE 1/4, SEC. 4 (40A)

A SW 1/4 NE 1/4, SEC 9 (40A)

T.13 SOUTH R.2 EAST (1574.35A)

B N 1/2 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SW 1/4 SEC 15 (120A)

B E 1/2 NE 1/4, LOTS 6,7,8 SEC 19 (140.06A)

B NW 1/4 NW 1/4, S 1/2 NW 1/4, S 1/2 NE 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4
LOTS 1,2,3,4,5 SEC 20 (383.53 A)

B N 1/2 NE 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, W 1/2 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 SE 1/4
S 1/2 SW 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SEC 21 (360A)

B NW 1/4 NW 1/4, E 1/2 NW 1/4, NE 1/4, N 1/2 SE 1/4, SE
1/4 SE 1/4, LOTS 2,3,4 SEC 28 (470.82A)

B N 1/2 NE 1/4, LOT 1 SEC 29 (99.94A)

T.14 SOUTH R.1 EAST (1559.67A)

D LOTS 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, SE 1/4 NE 1/4, W 1/2 SE 1/4, S
1/2 SW 1/4, SEC. 25 (449.83A)

D SE 1/4 NE 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4, SEC. 33 (120A)

D LOTS 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, N 1/2 EXCEPT TRACTS 49,
50, 51, SEC. 34 (326.28A)

D LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, SEC. 36 (176.67A)

D LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,
SEC. 35 (486.89A)

T.14 SOUTH R.2 EAST (330A)

B SW 1/4 SEC 8 (160A)

B S 1/2 S 1/2 NE 1/4 NE 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4,
SE 1/4 SW 1/4 SEC 19 (170A)

T.15 SOUTH R.1 EAST (1228.29A)

D N 1/2, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4, LOT
1, SEC 1 (500.5A)

D LOT 1, N 1/2 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 SE 1/4, SEC. 2 (139.4 A)

USE TOWNSHIP RANGE

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

D SW 1/4 NE 1/4, W 1/2 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, N 1/2 SW
1/4, LOTS 2, 3, 4., SEC. 3 (311.94A)

D NE 1/4, N 1/2 SE 1/4, LOT 1, SEC. 4 (276.45A)

T.16 SOUTH R.2 EAST (120A)
A SE 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 17 (40A)

B S 1/2 SE 1/4 SEC 35 (80A)

T.17 SOUTH R.3 EAST (3869.73A)
A N 1/2 NE 1/4, SEC 19 (80A)

A N 1/2, N 1/2 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SW 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4, N 1/2
NW 1/4 SE 1/4, SEC 25 (540A)

A N 1/2, N 1/2 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SEC 26 (600A)

A N 1/2, SW 1/4, N 1/2 SE 1/4 SEC 27 (560A)

A SE 1/4 NE 1/4, NW 1/4, W 1/2 SW 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4 SEC 28
(360A)

A NE 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4 SEC 29 (240A)

B SW 1/4 NE 1/4, W 1/2 SE 1/4 SEC 30 (120A)

B NW 1/4 NE 1/4, LOTS 2, 3, SE 1/4 SEC 31 (249.73)

A E 1/2 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 32 (120A)

B E 1/2 SE 1/4, E 1/2 SW 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 33 (100A)

B SE 1/4 NE 1/4, S 1/2 SEC 34 (360A)

A N 1/2 N 1/2, SW 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 35 (200A)

A NW 1/4 NE 1/4, N 1/2 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, N 1/2 NE 1/4
SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SEC 36 (340A)

T.17 SOUTH R.4 EAST (1738.17A)
A LOTS 1, 2, 3, E 1/2 E 1/2 SEC 30 (301.26A)

A LOTS 3, 4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SEC 31 (126.35A)

B SE 1/4 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4, SEC 32 (80A)

A N 1/2 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4, NW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 SE
1/4, SEC 32 (200A)

A NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SE 1/4, S 1/2 N 1/2 SE 1/4 SEC 33 (50A)

A NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, LOTS 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10, N 1/2
SE 1/4 SEC 34 (492.36)

USE TOWNSHIP RANGE

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

A N 1/2, NW 1/4 SW 1/4, LOTS 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, SEC 35
(488.20A)

T.17 SOUTH R.5 EAST (3725.22 A)

A NE 1/4, LOTS 5, 8, 9, 14, W 1/2 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 SE
1/4, SEC 13 (397.18A)

A W 1/2 SEC 14 (320A)

A SE 1/4 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4 NW 1/4, S 1/2 SW 1/4 SW 1/4
NW 1/4, E 1/2 SW 1/4 NW 1/4, S 1/2 SE 1/4 SEC 15 (155A)

A N 1/2 NW 1/4 SW 1/4, S 1/2 SE 1/4 NW 1/4 SW 1/4, NW 1/4
SE 1/4, SE 1/4 SE 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SEC 21 (145A)

A NE 1/4, E 1/2 NW 1/4, SW 1/4, W 1/2 SE 1/4, LOTS 1, 2
SEC 22 (555.15A)

A N 1/2, LOT 1 SEC 23 (328.34A)

A N 1/2 NE 1/4, LOT 1, 7, 10, 11, 14 SEC 24 (159.44A)

B LOTS 24, 26, WEC 24 (71.32A)

B W 1/2, SEC 25 (320A)

A LOT 1, 9, 10, W 1/2 W 1/2 SEC 27 (204.52A)

A E 1/2 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 SEC 28 (240A)

B LOTS 6, 7, 11, 12, SEC 31 (138.83A)

A NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 33 (40A)

A LOT 3, NW 1/4 NW 1/4 SEC 34 (77.50A)

B NE 1/4 SE 1/4, SEC 34 (40A)

B N 1/2 NE 1/4, S 1/2 N 1/2, N 1/2 S 1/2, LOTS 2, 3, 4,
SEC. 32 (532.94A)

T.17 SOUTH R.6 EAST (880 A)

B SE 1/4 NE 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4 SEC 7 (120A)

B N 1/2 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4 SEC 8 (120A)

A W 1/2 NE 1/4, NW 1/4, E 1/2 SW 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 18
(360A)

B SW 1/4, NW 1/4 NW 1/4, S 1/2 NW 1/4, SEC 31 (280 A)

USE

TOWNSHIP RANGE

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

T.18 SOUTH R.1 EAST (11,391.63 A)

LOTS 3, 4, S 1/2 NW 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 1
(360A)

A S 1/2 SEC 2 (320A)

A SE 1/4 NW 1/4, E 1/2 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SEC 3
(320A)

A SE 1/4 NE 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4 SEC 9 (120A)

A N 1/2 NE 1/4, W 1/2, NW 1/4 SE 1/4, S 1/2 SE 1/4 SEC 10
(520A)

A N 1/2, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, S 1/2 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SEC 11 (600A)

A SEC 12 (640A)

A SEC 13 (640A)

A SEC 14 (640A)

A SEC 15 (640A)

D S 1/2 SEC 17 (320A)

D SE 1/4 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 SEC 18 (200A)

D NE 1/4, N 1/2 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4 SEC 20 (280A)

A S 1/2 NE 1/4, NW 1/4, N 1/2 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4, SE
1/4 SEC 21 (520A)

A SEC 22 (640A)

A SEC 23 (640A)

A SEC 24 (640A)

A SEC 25 (640A)

A SEC 26 (640A)

A SEC 27 (640A)

A S 1/2 N 1/2, N 1/2 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SEC 28 (400A)

B NW 1/4 SEC 29 (160A)

A N 1/2 NE 1/4 SEC 33 (80A)

A N 1/2, N 1/2 SW 1/4, LOTS 3, 4 (478.29A)

USE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
A			NE 1/4, N 1/2 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4, LOT 1 SEC 35 (313.34A)
B	T.18 SOUTH R.2 EAST (6027.14 A)		SE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 1 (40A)
B			S 1/2 NW 1/4, N 1/2 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4, SEC 2 (240A)
B			S 1/2 NE 1/4 SEC 3 (80A)
A			LOTS 5, 8, E 1/2 SW 1/4 SW 1/4 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4 NW 1/4 SEC 7 (38.66A)
B			S 1/2 NE 1/4, SW 1/4, W 1/2 SE 1/4, SEC 8 (320A)
B			NW 1/4 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, S 1/2 NW 1/4 SEC 9 (160A)
B			W 1/2 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, SEC 11 (120A)
B			N 1/2 SEC 12 (320A)
B			S 1/2 SW 1/4 SEC 13 (80A)
B			E 1/2 SW 1/4, S 1/2 SE 1/4 SEC 15 (160A)
A			NE 1/4 NE 1/4, S 1/2 N 1/2, S 1/2 SEC 17 (520A)
A			S 1/2 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, LOTS 2, 3, 4, E 1/2 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SEC 18 (484.21A)
A			W 1/2 E 1/2, E 1/2 W 1/2, LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4 SEC 19 (487.04A)
A			E 1/2, E 1/2 W 1/2 SEC 20 (480A)
A			LOTS 1, 2, 3, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, W 1/2, NW 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 21 (485.76A)
B			N 1/2 NE 1/4, SEC 22 (80A)
A			S 1/2 NE 1/4 SEC 23 (80A)
A			NE 1/4 NW 1/4, S 1/2 NW 1/4 SEC 24 (120A)
A			N 1/2 NW 1/4 SEC 27 (80A)
A			N 1/2 N 1/2, SW 1/4 NW 1/4, W 1/2 SW 1/4, SEC 28 (280A)
A			E 1/2, E 1/2 W 1/2 SEC 29 (480A)
A			W 1/2 E 1/2, E 1/2 W 1/2, LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4 SEC 30 (489.60A)

USE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
A			N 1/2 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, LOTS 1, 6, 7, 8, 9 SEC 31 (298.16A)
A			N 1/2 NW 1/4, LOT 5 SEC 32 (103.71A)
A	T.18 SOUTH R.3 EAST	(3869.74 A)	LOT 1 SEC 1 (40.03A)
B			LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, S 1/2 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, S 1/2 SW 1/4, W 1/2 SE 1/4 SEC 3 (479.76A)
B			LOTS 1, 5, 6, 7 SEC 4 (69.88A)
B			SW 1/4 NE 1/4, S 1/2 NW 1/4 SEC 5 (120A)
B			LOTS 1, 2, 4, S 1/2 NE 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4 SEC 6 (276.47A)
B			LOT 1, NW 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 7 (76.77A)
B			NE 1/4 NE 1/4, S 1/2 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, N 1/2 S 1/2 SEC 9 (320A)
B			W 1/2 NE 1/4, NW 1/4, N 1/2 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4, W 1/2 SE 1/4 SEC 10 (440A)
B			NE 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 11 (40A)
B			NW 1/4 NE 1/4, S 1/2 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, N 1/2 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 12 (320A)
B			SE 1/4 SEC 15 (160A)
B			SE 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 16 (40A)
B			S 1/2 SE 1/4 SEC 17 (80A)
B			NW 1/4 NE 1/4, E 1/2 NW 1/4 SEC 20 (120A)
B			SW 1/4 SEC 21 (160A)
A			NE 1/4 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4, S 1/2 SE 1/4 SEC 22 (160A)
A			W 1/2, S 1/2 SE 1/4 SEC 23 (400A)
A			N 1/2 NW 1/4 SW 1/4 SW 1/4, S 1/2 SW 1/4 SW 1/4 SW 1/4 SEC 24 (10A)
A			N 1/2 N 1/2, LOT 1 SEC 26 (191.26A)
A			N 1/2 NE 1/4 SEC 27 (80A)
B			S 1/2 N 1/2, NE 1/4 NW 1/4 LOTS 5, 6, 7, 8, SEC 28 (285.57A)

USE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
	T.18 SOUTH R.4 EAST (5030.57 A)		
A			LOTS 1, 2, 3, SE 1/4 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SEC 1 (400.68A)
A			LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, S 1/2 N 1/2, S 1/2 SEC 2 (591.68A)
A			LOT 1 SEC 3 (12.45A)
B			LOTS 10, 11, 12, SEC. 6 (80.05A)
B			LOT 6, SEC. 9 (2.74A)
A			SE 1/4 SE 1/4, LOT 8 SEC 10 (71.36A)
B			LOTS 2, 3, 6, 7, W 1/2 NW 1/4, SEC. 10 (157.01A)
A			SEC 11 (640A)
A			SEC 12 (640A)
A			SEC 13 (640A)
A			N 1/2, N 1/2 SW 1/4, LOT 1, SE 1/4 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SEC 14 (633.40A)
B			SW 1/4 SW 1/4, SEC 15 (40A)
A			E 1/2 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 SE 1/4, LOTS 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 13, 14, SEC 15 (302.54A)
B			S 1/2 S 1/2, SEC 21 (160A)
A			LOT 1, SEC 22 (13.38A)
A			LOT 6, 7, 12, SEC 22 (101.27A)
A			NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 23 (40A)
			NE 1/2 NW 1/4, SEC 24 (80A)
A			SW 1/4 SW 1/4, LOT 11, 13, SE 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 24 (92A)
B			LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, SEC 25 (58.18A)
B			NE 1/2 N 1/2, LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, SEC 28 (237.84A)
B			NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 29 (40A)

T.18 SOUTH R.5 EAST (1892.72 A)

B NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC. 2 (40A)

A NW 1/4 SW 1/4 SEC 5 (40A)

A SE 1/4, LOT 1 OF THE SW 1/4 SEC 6 (240A)

B NW 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC. 6 (40A)

A E 1/2, LOT 1 OF THE NW 1/4, S 1/2 OF LOT 2 OF NW 1/4,
LOT 1 OF SW 1/4, LOT 2 OF SW 1/4 SEC 7 (602.21A)

A SW 1/4 NW 1/4 SEC. 17 (40A)

B S 1/2 NE 1/4, N 1/2 SE 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4, SEC 17 (200A)

A NE 1/4, LOTS 1 & 2 OF NW 1/4, LOTS 1 & 2 OF SW 1/4,
W 1/2 SE 1/4 SEC 18 (565.28A)

A N 1/2 LOT 1 OF NW 1/4, N 1/2 LOT 2 OF NW 1/4 SEC 19
(81.67A)

B LOT 6, SEC 19 (43.56A)

B. SAN BERNARDINO NATIONAL FOREST

B. San Bernardino National Forest

Category "A" Lands

T3S,R1E, SBM

Sec 28, except SE1/4, SW1/4, & aqueduct
 Sec 32, except aqueduct
 Sec 36, SW1/4, W1/2 SE1/4

240.00 EF *
 EF
 EF
 Acres

T4S,R1W, SBM

Sec 12, all except aqueduct
 Sec 24, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13

344.84 EF
 EF
 Acres

T4S,R1E, SBM

Sec 2, lots 2, 3, 4, E1/2 SE1/4
 Sec 3, lots 1, 2, N1/2 SE1/4 NE1/4,
 SW1/4 NE1/4, W1/2,
 Sec. 4, all
 Sec. 5, all except aqueduct
 Sec 6, NE1/4, NE1/4 SE1/4, S1/2 SE1/4, except
 aqueduct

200.15 EF
 542.58 EF
 525.44 EF
 EF

Sec 7, all

656.10 EF

Sec 8, all

640.00 EF

Sec 9, all

640.00 FF

Sec 10, lots 3,4,5,6,8

126.40 EF

Sec 16, NE1/4, S1/2 S1/2

320.00 EF

Sec 17, all

640.00 EF

Sec 18, all

640.00 EF

Sec 19, N1/2, N1/2 S1/2

480.00 EF

Sec 20, N1/2 N1/2, SE1/4 NE1/4

200.00 EF

Sec 21, NW1/4

160.00 EF

Sec 22, E1/2 NE1/4, E1/2 SW1/4, SE1/4

320.00 EF

Sec 26, N1/2, W1/2 SW1/4, N1/2 NW1/4 SE1/4,

N1/2 N1/2 NE1/4 SE1/4

Sec 27, E1/2 NE1/4, NE1/4 SE1/4

430.00 EF

Sec 33, N1/2

120.00 EF

Sec 34, W1/2, W1/2 NE1/4, W1/2 SE1/4, SE1/4 SE1/4

320.00 EF

Sec 35, NE1/4 NE1/4

40.00 EF

Subtotal

7520.67 Acres

Total

8105.51

* Experimental Forest

San Bernardino National Forest (Continued)

Category "A" Lands

T5S,R1E, SBM			
Sec 11, N1/2, NW1/4 NW1/4 SW1/4, E1/2 NW1/4 SW1/4, NE1/4 SE1/4, N1/2 N1/2 SE1/4 SW1/4, N1/2 SE1/4, SE1/4 SE1/4, NE1/4 SW1/4 SE1/4, N1/2 SE1/4 SW1/4 SE1/4, SE1/4 SE1/4 SW1/4 SE1/4, N1/2 NW1/4 SW1/4 SE1/4, SE1/4 NW1/4 SW1/4 SE1/4	545.00	EF	
Sec 14, SE1/4 SE1/4	40.00		
Sec 22, NE1/4, N1/2 S1/2	320.00		
Sec 23, all	640.00		
Sec 26, N1/2 N1/2, SE1/4 NE1/4, SE1/4, NE1/4 SW1/4	400.00		
Sec 34, S1/2 NE1/4, S1/2 N1/2 NE1/4, NE1/4 NE1/4 NE1/4, NW1/4 NW1/4 NE1/4, SE1/4	310.00		
Sec 35, NE1/4 NE1/4, E1/2 NW1/4 NE1/4, NE1/4 SE1/4 NE1/4	70.00		
	<u>2325.00</u>	Acres	
T6S,R1E, SBM			
Sec 10	670.20		
Sec 36, lots 5,6,7	56.94		
	<u>727.14</u>	Acres	
T7S,R3E, SBM			
Sec 4, lots 4,11,12, NW1/4 except NW1/4 NW1/4, SW1/4 SE1/4,	239.42		
Sec 5, NW1/4 NE1/4	40.00		
Sec 6, NE1/4, lots 17 & 18	201.05		
Sec 13, N1/2 NE1/4 SE1/4	20.00		
	<u>500.47</u>	Acres	
Total	11,658.00		

C. ANGELES NATIONAL FOREST

C. Angeles National Forest

Category "A" Lands

1. Township 4 North, Range 13 West, San Bernardino Meridian
Section 5, W 1/2 W 1/2 - 160 acres
Section 6, N 1/2 and the E 1/2 SE 1/4 - 400 acres
Section 7, E 1/2 NE 1/4 and the NE 1/4 SE 1/4 - 120 acres
Section 8, NW 1/4 NW 1/4, S 1/2 NW 1/4 and the N 1/2 NW 1/4 SW 1/4 - 140 acres
2. Township 5 North, Range 14 West, San Bernardino Meridian
Section 36, NE 1/4 160 acres

Category "B" Lands

1. Township 4 North, Range 8 West, San Bernardino Meridian
Section 13, SW 1/4 SW 1/4 - 40 acres
Section 17, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4 and the S 1/2 SE 1/4 - 160 acres
Section 24, NW 1/4 NW 1/4 - 40 acres
2. Township 4 North, Range 9 West, San Bernardino Meridian
Section 14, S 1/2 - 320 acres
3. Township 4 North, Range 10 West, San Bernardino Meridian
Section 6, NW 1/4 NW 1/4 - 40 acres
Section 7, E 1/2 E/2 - 160 acres
4. Township 5 North, Range 10 West, San Bernardino Meridian
Section 31, SW 1/4 SW 1/4 - 40 acres
5. Township 5 North, Range 11 West, San Bernardino Meridian
Section 23, SW 1/4 and the SW 1/4 SE 1/4 - 200 acres
Section 36, E 1/2 - 320 acres
6. Township 5 North, Range 12 West, San Bernardino Meridian
Section 25, SE 1/4 and the E 1/2 SW 1/4 - 240 acres.

ESCONDIDO PROJECT JURISDICTIONAL TRANSFER MAP

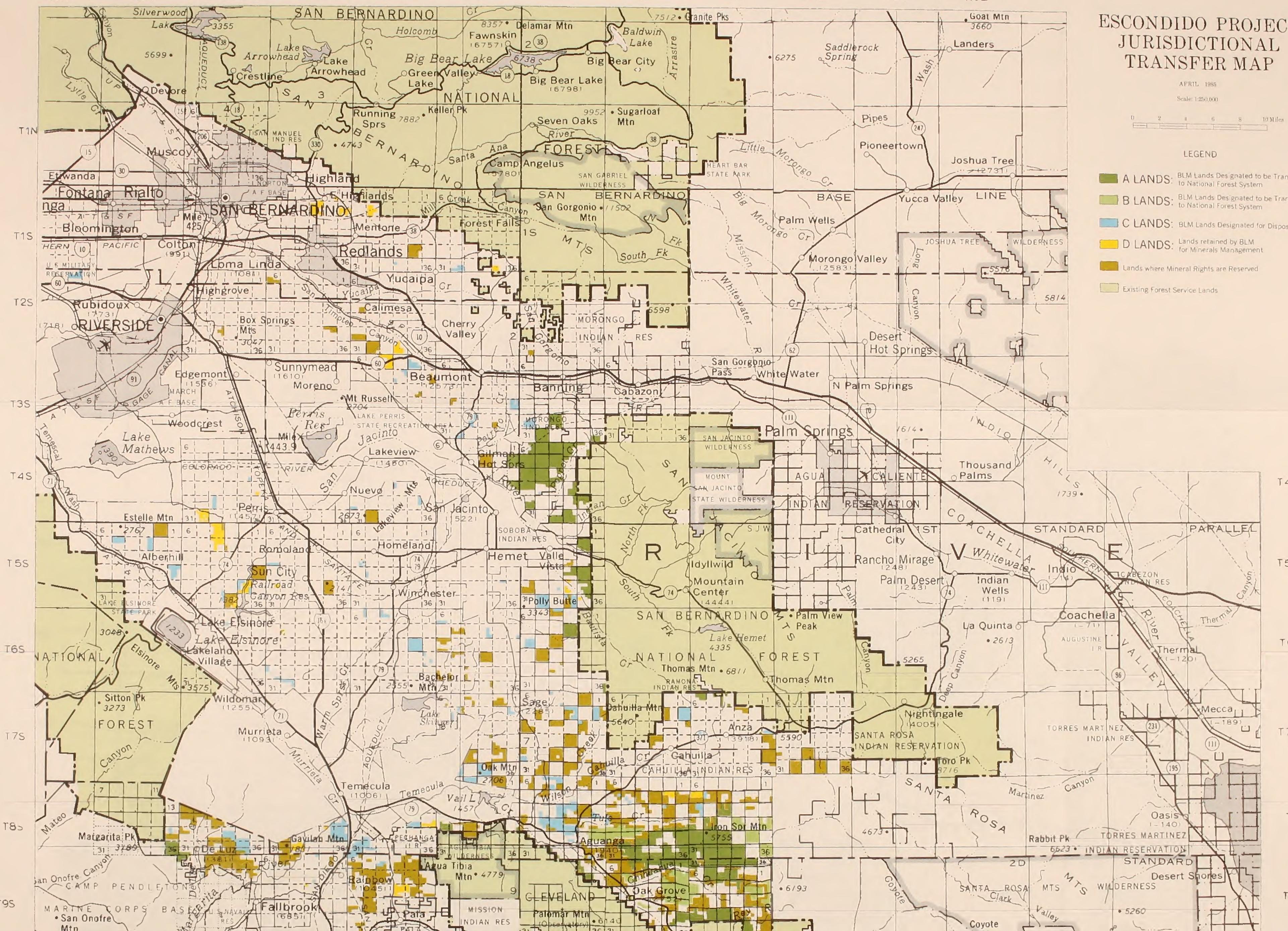
APRIL 1986

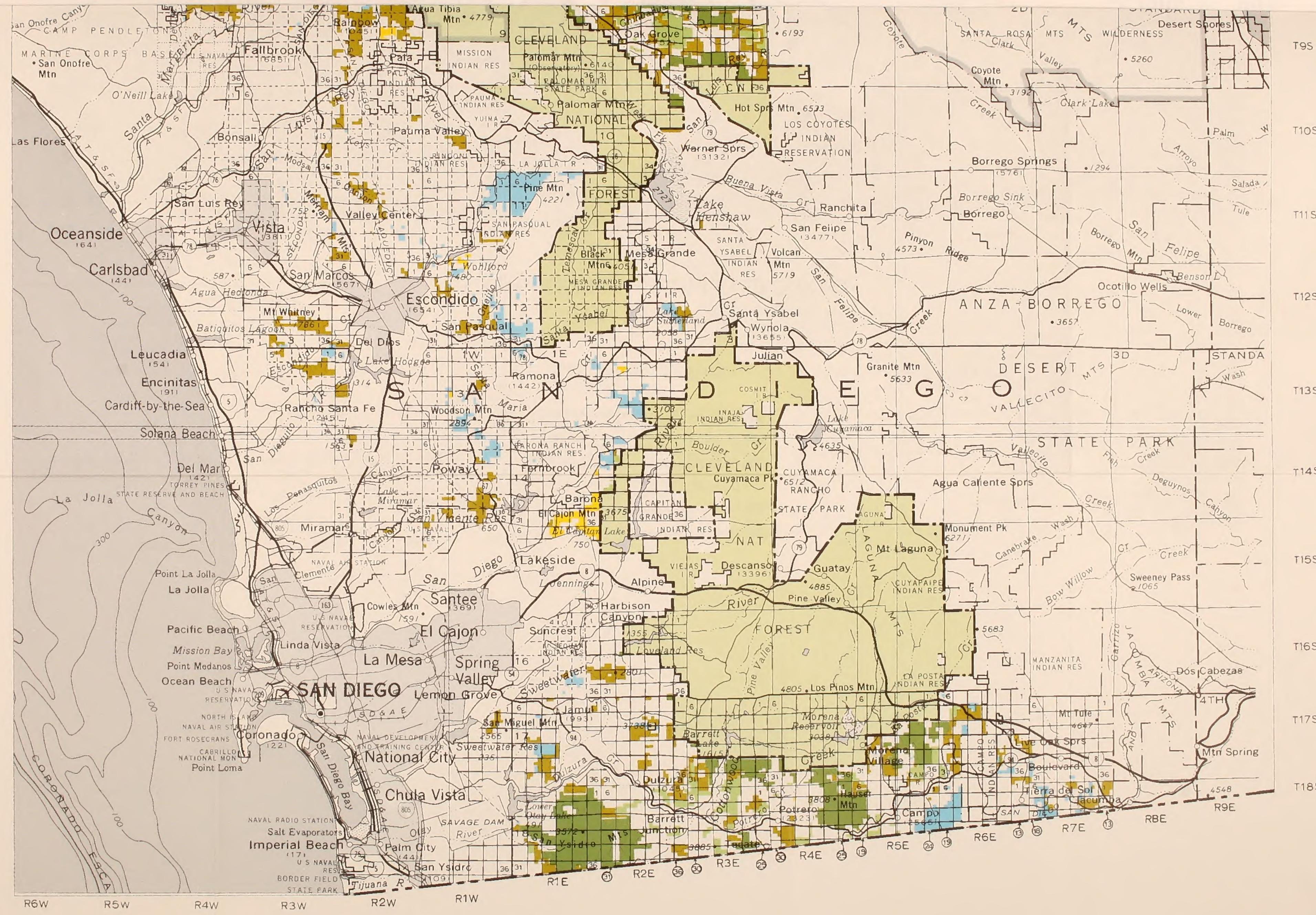
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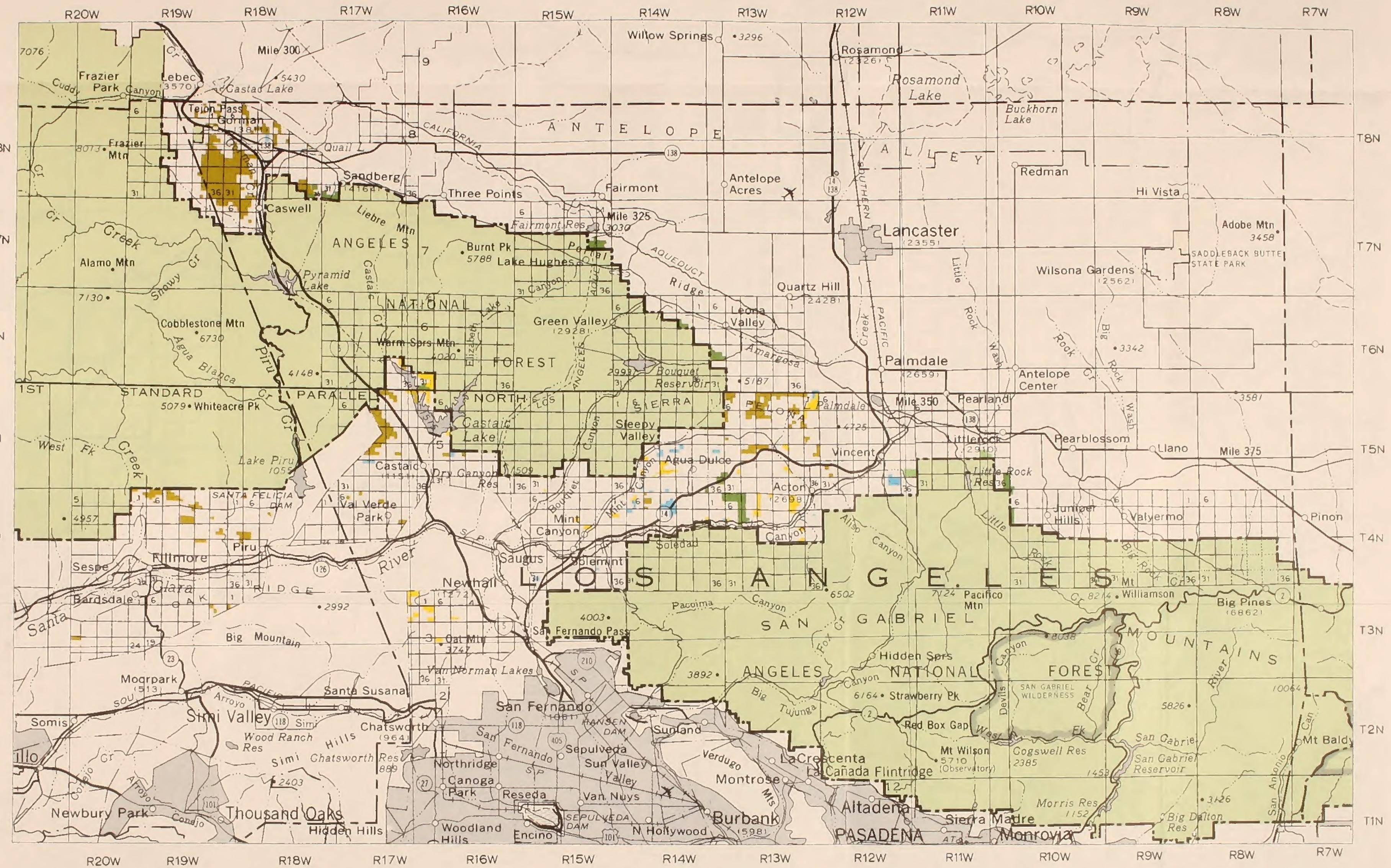
0 2 4 6 8 10 Miles

LEGEND

- A LANDS:** BLM Lands Designated to be Transferred to National Forest System
- B LANDS:** BLM Lands Designated to National Forest System
- C LANDS:** BLM Lands Designated for Disposal
- D LANDS:** Lands retained by BLM for Minerals Management
- E LANDS:** Lands where Mineral Rights are Reserved
- F LANDS:** Existing Forest Service Lands







ESCONDIDO PROJECT JURISDICTIONAL TRANSFER MAP

APRIL, 1985

Scale: 1:250,000

0 2 4 6 8 10 Miles

LEGEND

- A LANDS: BLM Lands Designated to be Transferred to National Forest System
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